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THE SHOOTING PONY.





THE  
ORACLE  
OF  
RURAL LIFE.



KEEPING WATCH.

LONDON:  
A. H. BAILY & CO. 83, CORNHILL.  
& B. B. KING, CHANGE ALLEY.  
1839.





THE  
ORACLE  
OF  
RURAL LIFE;  
AN  
**ALMANACK**  
FOR  
SPORTSMEN, FARMERS, GARDENERS,  
AND  
COUNTRY GENTLEMEN,  
**FOR THE YEAR 1839.**

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PRACTICAL FARMING, by NIMROD.  
GARDENING, &c., by Mr. WARDEN, late Editor of the Farmer's Journal.  
COUNTRY SPORTS, by NIMROD and TOM OAKLEIGH.

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EMBELLISHED WITH  
*Fourteen Illustrations.*

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AND  
B. B. KING, CHANGE ALLEY.

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1839.

# LIST

OF

## EMBELLISHMENTS,

*Painted by WILLIAM BARRAUD, and engraved by RICHARD PARR.*

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## P R E F A C E.

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It has been the Publishers' object, in this little volume, to supply, in a form at once attractive and easy for reference, and at a trifling price, a great variety of information, on all subjects connected with the sports and occupations of the country,—to which ready access is nowhere else to be had. So large is the class of readers for whom this species of information has a general interest, and so continually must the want of some summary and immediate source from which it might be derived, have been felt by those to whom its interest is paramount, as to make it a matter of no little surprise that a compendium of the kind should not, hitherto, have been supplied. The well-known names of NIMROD, by whom the matter on practical farming has been furnished,—Mr. WARDEN, formerly the editor of the 'Farmer's Journal,' who has contributed the tables and remarks on Gardening—and the author of the 'Oakleigh Shooting Code,' by whom, in conjunction with Nimrod, the information on country sports is supplied,—are sufficient guarantees for the accuracy and value of the materials of which the volume is composed:—and, as it is the Publishers' intention to re-produce this volume annually, with such varieties of arrangement and embellishment as may preserve the feature of novelty, and render the series one of progressive record as well as compendious value,—they solicit from Correspondents, familiar with the pursuits of country life, any information which may be useful for the purposes to which these pages are dedicated.

The Pictorial Embellishments of the volume include (amongst others) illustrations of the field and river sports peculiar to each month of the year:—and, in addition to the particular information which forms the distinguishing characteristic of the book, the Publishers have included an ALMANACK, and a variety of those Lists and Tables which are usually furnished by the Almanack class. They have thus prepared a useful book of reference to *general* readers, which—with its features of novelty, considered in reference to its lowness of price and style of getting up—will, they conceive, have a claim, even with *them*, to supersede most of the tribe to which it belongs.

## JANUARY, XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Jan. 6	Isaiah ....60	Luke 3 to v. 23	Jan. 6	Isaiah ....49	John 2 to v. 12
13	Isaiah ....44	Matthew ..11	13	Isaiah ....46	Romans ..11
20	Isaiah ....51	Matthew ..18	20	Isaiah ....53	1 Corin.... 2
27	Genesis .. 1	Matthew ..24	27	Genesis .. 2	1 Corin.... 8

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	T	CIRCUMCISION	8 53	55	15	5 25	9 41
2	W	Ovid, Roman Poet, died, 17	8 43	56	16	6 44	10 6
3	T		8 33	57	17	8 1	10 25
4	F		8 23	58	18	9 17	10 38
5	S	Duke of York died, 1827	8 13	59	19	10 26	10 50
6	S	EPIPHANY—TWELFTH DAY	8 13	59	20	11 40	10 59
7	M	Plough Monday	8 04	0	21	morn.	11 7
8	T	Day breaks 5h. 56m.	7 59	4	22	0 50	11 17
9	W	Fire Insurances expire	7 59	4	23	2 2	11 27
10	T	Royal Exch. burnt down, 1838	7 58	4	24	3 16	11 41
11	F	Hilary Term begins	7 57	4	25	4 34	aftern
12	S		7 55	4	26	5 51	0 30
13	S	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	7 54	4	27	7 2	1 15
14	M	Camb. and Oxf. Terms begin	7 53	4	28	7 59	2 24
15	T	Day breaks 5h. 50m.	7 52	4	29	8 34	3 45
16	W	Battle of Corunna, 1809	7 50	4	30	9 8	5 10
17	T		7 49	4	31	9 30	6 40
18	F	OLD TWELFTH DAY.	7 48	4	12	9 43	8 8
19	S	Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547	7 47	4	13	9 55	9 36
20	S	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	7 46	4	14	10 6	11 2
21	M	St. Agnes	7 44	4	15	10 21	morn.
22	T	Day breaks 5h. 43m. A.M.	7 43	4	16	10 34	0 29
23	W	Duke of Kent died, 1820	7 42	4	17	10 53	1 57
24	T	Guadaloupe taken, 1759	7 40	4	18	11 17	3 23
25	F	CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL	7 39	4	19	11 51	4 48
26	S	[born, 1773	7 38	4	20	aftern	6 2
27	S	SEPTUAGES. SUN.—D. Sussex	7 36	4	21	1 49	7 2
28	M	Day breaks 5h. 35m.	7 35	4	22	3 2	7 43
29	T	King George III. died, 1820	7 33	4	23	4 20	8 9
30	W	MARTYRDOM K. CHARLES I.	7 31	4	24	5 42	8 29
31	T	Hilary Term ends	7 30	4	25	6 58	8 42



## JANUARY GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—This is by no means an unimportant month to farmers. Whatever winter-ploughing may remain to be done should be no longer delayed, that the land may have the advantage of the frost, naturally to be expected at this season. As in warm climates the soil is meliorated by the sun, it is no less benefited by frost in cold ones. Its action on clay soils is remarkable, in rendering them loose and friable; but they should not be ploughed up when wet, water acting on them as a cement. Then there is another reason why winter-ploughing should be completed in December. The teams should now be at liberty to cart out dung from the farm-yard; chalk or marl from the pits; corn to market; and so forth. But one word about ploughing. Generally speaking, a deeper furrow than is commonly made is very often desirable, and the practice is every day gaining ground. The advantages are manifest: roots extend far where they meet with no resistance, and the growth above the surface corresponds with that below. Thus it is with trees: the greater the proportion the surface of the roots bears to that of the tree, the greater is the vigour of the tree, and the better is it able to resist the attacks of an unkindly season. Draining and fencing must be performed in this month, and attention paid to the water-furrows of all ploughed land and seeds, so that no water overflows them. Water-meadows, likewise, require care. As a guard against severe frost, they should be kept flooded, but when a coat of ice is formed, the flooding should not be continued.

Cattle of all sorts require attention during the January month; they must be kept both clean and warm, inasmuch as no animal thrives in distress. For this purpose the thrashers should be kept at work to meet the demand for straw, at the same time that they should be looked to, to guard against their leaving corn in the straw, when the work is done by hand. If by machine, oxen are preferable to horses to turn it, their stride being more equable, and the expense of keep less. The chaff and turnip cutters should be also kept freely going during this month, both for feeding and store cattle, and if the breeding of horses form part of the system pursued, the oat bin must be freely resorted to; and above all things, keep them well bedded down and warm. Half the false points in horses are the result of a deficiency of food and exposure to ungenial weather.

Ewes will now require turnips, those, at least, which are forward in lamb. As there is no good farming on land that will carry them, without turnips and sheep, we may conclude that the supply of the former for the use of the latter is now justly estimated, and that all good farmers can carry on their stock, fat and lean, until spring grass arrives, without having much recourse to hay-ricks; those, however, who have made a reserve of rowen or aftermath in their feeding pastures, will be best off, especially in the lambing season, which is now fast approaching.

Cows, well kept, will pay for what they eat; they will produce milk in proportion, and butter and veal now bear the best price. Such is also the case with feeding beasts intended to come out in the spring; let them be pushed on with all speed; the better the food, the sooner will they be fat, and consequently the more valuable they will prove.

In a few parts of Great Britain, pease are sown in this month, but not without danger, and the like may be said of beans. Unless on very early land, the succeeding month is to be preferred, especially for the last-named crop. Barley thrashing should go on now, for two reasons: first, the cattle will require the straw; second, the second best month for brewing strong ales is at hand, and this grain now commands a good price. If open weather, barley fallow may have a stirring, should the teams have no more necessary call on their strength.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

Prepare for all sowing and planting. If this had been done in December, it would have been better. The ground is always now too moist for putting a seed in. If you choose to sow Peas, though it is a bad practice, sow them early enough. You will get snow in January, which March seldom brings, and February never to stop on the ground, which is the great virtue of snow. Snow is the best covering for a garden we are acquainted with for the winter months. Every chemist can explain the reason why, though every chemist is not a gardener. Ridge your land, and do that which few do—let your manure be mixed up with it as you ridge it. Manure is not worth a rush until it is decomposed, and it takes at least two months to bring the best manure into that state. If your hedges are old, splash them down, and do not spare a few shillings to procure the best man in the village. Many delay this operation until March: our advice is, do it in January, and what they do in America proves this advice to be judicious. Cucumbers are forced by the more ambitious during all the winter. We do not recommend it for the amateur; it is expensive and troublesome, and the next month will bring equally forward. If people, however, will be so anxious for luxuries out of season which are never good except in season, they should prepare their beds at least two months previously. They will, however, find it rather difficult to keep the heat up; and if the heat is kept up, they will find the steam above par. All cool esculents may be sown. Those who are particular, may sow lettuces. Strawberries may be potted, and they will come rather early. The careful gardener will now thin his Raspberry-canes, and leave the strongest. Earth up Celery; the earth falls strangely away from it this month, or if planted in trenches, soddens down equally. If the weather prove frosty, leave most things alone; if it turn out damp and muggy, you must have your hands as busy as bees in looking after the slugs, &c.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

*Carnations.*—Keeping Carnations clean from all dead leaves, grass about the roots, &c., is all you can do this month. The same for the Auricula. We should not attempt a Dahlia, unless we had a stove, warm greenhouse, or a pit remarkably well heated. Tulips, in ordinary seasons, will break at the point, but are generally checked so backward by the weather, that they keep snug in the ground, and require very little attention. If they do require attention, except in the case of a favourite root, let them go.

Sweeten your Ranunculus beds by throwing out the top soil to the depth of a foot or so. It is singular, that even in the neighbourhood of London the cultivation of this beautiful flower is but equivocally understood, and we will therefore take the opportunity of this somewhat leisure month to describe a new practice, which we can vouch from observation to have succeeded admirably. Remove the surface of your bed to the depth of nine inches, and line the pit thus formed with boards rising an inch or so above the path. Turn up the bottom of the pit a spade deep, level it, and place upon it a layer of old cow-dung four or five inches thick. Now fill in your surface soil even with the top of the boards, and keep adding more soil thereon as the bed sinks. All this should be done in the previous September, by way of preparation. Before planting, the surface must be raked level, and the plants then be set in drills about an inch and a half deep. If the weather subsequently proves very dry, water between the drills, but not in a flooding shower, so as to wash away the top soil. When the flowers are in bloom, water every other day, and cease watering as they begin to decline. One thing, as a general rule, you must remark: let your mode of cultivation be what it will, if your Ranunculuses are grown in the same spot continually, you must every year treat your beds with a fresh surface-soil—a change they require more than any other flower.









## WILD-FOWL SHOOTING.

*By Tom Oakleigh.*

THE great Wild-Fowl *battues* that take place on the sea-coast usually occur in January, which, in England, is the coldest month in the year, not unfrequently being one long frost. Innumerable companies of aquatic birds of various descriptions then arrive from the northern shores of Europe, when they are sought by the coast-gunner, who, concealed in a sort of canoe constructed for navigating the shallows, or making way through mud, or over sands, approaches under cover of night within fifty or a hundred yards of the birds feeding on the beach, when he fires from his stanchion-gun, mounted like a small piece of artillery, nearly a pound of mould shot at one discharge; and if he has managed affairs skilfully, with the aid of his dog, a newfoundland or spaniel, he will recover some dozens.

It is only during the intensity of winter that Wild-Fowl are to be met with on the brooks and smaller rivers and marshes of the inland counties. The lakes, ponds, and reservoirs where they are accustomed to congregate, and on the shallows and margins of which they usually feed, being ice-bound, Ducks, Wigeons, and Teal are compelled to resort to wherever there is running water in search of food. At this time the flocks become dispersed, and the birds feed in the night on weeds in the drains of marsh-land, or on the small fish which they sometimes find in those natural wells wherein water is continually bubbling up through quick-sands at the bottom. When the frost is of unusual severity and duration, there are found on the inland rivers and fens not only Ducks, Wigeons, and Teal from the ponds, but the larger coast-birds, including Wild Swans and Geese.

Wild Ducks, during day, may be seen sitting in flocks on the ice. About sun-set they take wing and alight on the rivers, or wherever there is fresh water. The most certain mode of killing them is to wait in ambush under shelter of a tree or other dark object near some favorite resort of the birds, and fire at them as they fly past. This can only be done during the grey of the evening or in a moonlight night. The more pleasant way of proceeding is to beat the sedges, water-courses, and gutters, accompanied by a spaniel well in command, whose office is that of a retriever rather than a finder: a Mallard is deemed no mean prize, especially by the angler, who anticipates the May-fly season as he plucks half-a-dozen of the grey and brown mottled feathers from the breast and back.

Cocks arrive in England in October, and leave in March. They are to be met with in abundance in covers near the sea-coast in October. In the inland counties cocks may be found on the moors in October, and in the woods in November, December, and January. November is the prime month. They are rarely to be seen far from the sea in February. In March they will again be found in the inland covers, but not so plentiful as in November. Cocks remain a very short time in the inland covers, in March, ere they leave them for the coast, preparatory to their departure from British shores to their summer haunts amidst Norwegian woods and wilds, or marshes.

Snipes, like Woodcocks, are migratory; but some few remain on the marshes, and in the neighbourhood of fresh water springs during the summer-months. Those that have not been summer sojourners in this country begin to make their appearance in October. In the inland counties they are, like Woodcocks, first seen on the moors. They are most plentiful in the month of November, when they are to be found in the valleys and on the marshes. December is also a prime month. They will be found in January until the frost breaks up. Upon the breaking up of the frost in January or February, they will congregate, in great numbers, on the moors and downs, when they can seldom be approached by the shooter. The Snipes that remain during summer rear their young on our marshes.

## THE SEASONS.

Dr. Forster arranges the year into six principal seasons or divisions, to one of which may be referred almost all the wild, and most of the hardy, herbaceous plants of our climate.

This arrangement into six instead of four seasons seems to correspond better with the actual course of phenomena.

The first, or *Primaveral* season, may be considered as beginning at Candlemas, on the first *opening* of the early Spring flowers.

The second, or *Vernal* season, begins about Old Ladytide.

The *Solstitial* season begins about St. Barnabas.

The *Aestival* season begins about St. Swithin's.

The *Autumnal* season begins about Michaelmas.

The *Brumal* season begins about the Conception B.V.M.

It is to be observed, however, that many plants said to belong to one season, from first flowering in it plentifully, yet continue to blow, or remain in flower, through the greater part of the next season; as the Primrose, which opens in the *Primaveral*, and continues in flower through great part of the *Vernal* season. The China-aster, blowing in the *Aestival*, lasts all through the *Autumnal*, and abides till, in the beginning of the *Brumal* season, it is cut off by frost; and some plants show flowers more or less all the year. These, however, have generally one time of the fullest flowering, and from the period of this first full blowing their proper season is determined. The Dandelion, for instance, is seen in flower during all times, except the end of the *Brumal* season; nevertheless, its efflorescence takes place about the 11th of April, and it gilds the meadows during the early part of the *Vernal* period, till it is gradually succeeded by the Crowfoots and Buttercups. Habits of observation will soon reconcile the attentive naturalist to this division, and will enable him to refer each plant to its proper season.

The *Primaveral* season begins about Candlemas. The increasing day becomes sensibly longer, and the lighter evenings begin to be remarked by the absence of candles till nearly six o'clock. The weather is generally milder, and the exception to this rule, or a frosty Candlemas day, is found so generally to be indicative of a cold *Primaveral* period, that it has given rise to several proverbs. We have heard from infancy the adage—

If Candlemas day be fair and bright,  
Winter will have another flight.

According to different Journals examined by Dr. Forster, this is generally correct.

About this time the first signs of the early spring appear in the flowering of the Snowdrops. They rise above-ground, and generally begin to flower by Candlemas. The yellow Hellebore accompanies and even anticipates the Snow-drop, and lasts longer, mixing agreeably its bright sulphur with the deep orange-yellow of the Spring Crocus, which, on an average, blows about February 5th, and continues throughout March, fading away before Ladytide.

The three earliest sorts of Crocuses are the Yellow Garden, of a deep orange-yellow; the Cloth-of-Gold, of a golden yellow, with chocolate stripes; and the Scotch, with white stripes. The Blue, the Red, and the White Hepatica, or Noble Liverworts, flower, and brave the cold and changing weather. All these, disposed in clumps, alternating with Snowdrops, Crocuses, and Hellebores, give to a well-conducted garden a very brilliant aspect.

Crocuses, like drops of gold,  
Studded on the deep brown mould;  
Snowdrops fair, like flakes of snow,  
And bright Liverworts, now blow.

## MISCELLANY.

In a garden, there is always something required to be done which, in the doing, tends to compose the mind, if it be turmoiled, or affords pastime, if it be weary of calmness. Therefore it is, that the business of a garden is a quiet and pleasant recreation to all who are over-fatigued by thought, or disturbed with the cares of the world; and hence the wisest actors in human affairs, and the best benefactors to mankind, have in the ending of life sought gardening as a solace.

Mr. Loudon remarks, a cold January is reckoned seasonable. The gardener, during this month, does not labour in the garden more than five hours per day; allowing one hour more for early and late attendance on hot-house fires, and seven hours for sleep, there remains eleven hours for personal improvement. Let the young gardener who is ambitious of distinguishing himself, not let one of these hours run to waste.

### EPITAPH ON A GARDENER.

Beneath this sod an honest gardener's laid,  
Who long was thought the *tulip* of his trade;  
A life of many years to him was known,  
But now he's withered like a rose o'erblown;  
Like a transplanted flower, be this his doom,  
Fading in this world, in the next to bloom.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—JANUARY.

*Those in Italics are moveable Fairs; the remainder are fixed, and happen on the same date in every year. This applies to each succeeding month, for which we have given a similar List.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Charlbury, Oxford .. Cattle of all kinds.              | 16. <i>Knaresborough</i> , Yk. Sheep (2 days).            |
| <i>Ashbourne</i> , Derby .. Hor. & horned cattle          | 17. <i>Tavistock</i> , Devon. .. Cattle.                  |
| Cheadle, Stafford .. Horned cattle.                       | 18. <i>Banwell</i> , Somerset. .. Cattle and cheesc.      |
| Woburn, Beds. .... Horses, cattle, &c.                    | Grampound, Cornw. .. Cattle.                              |
| 2. <i>Higham</i> , Derby .... General.                    | 19. <i>Pontefract</i> , York .. Cattle, sheep, &c. (20    |
| <i>Redbourne</i> , Herts .. Sheep.                        | days).  |
| 4. <i>Leicester</i> , Leicester General.                  | 21. <i>Melton Mowbray</i> , Lei. Horses & horned cat-     |
| 6. <i>Market Harbro'</i> , Leic. Cattle.                  | tle (2 days)  |
| Wells, Som. .... Cattle, Horses, &c.                      | Warwick, Warwick. .. Horses, sheep, cheesc,               |
| 7. <i>Daventry</i> , Northam. Hor. & horned cattle        | &c.   |
| <i>Steafor</i> , Linc. .... Horses and cattle.            | 22. <i>Howden</i> , York. .... Horses, cattle, linen.     |
| 8. <i>Coleshill</i> , Warwick. .. Horses.                 | 23. <i>Shefford</i> , Beds. .... Cattle, &c.              |
| <i>Salisbury</i> , Wilts. .... Cattle.                    | 24. <i>Banbury</i> , Oxford. .... Cattle, horses, & sheep |
| Stourbridge, Wor. .. Horses and cattle.                   | 25. <i>Bodmin</i> , Cornwall .. Oxen, sheep, & cloth.     |
| 10. <i>Lichfield</i> , Stafford .. Cattle, bacon, cheese, | Derby, Derby. .... Cheese.                                |
| iron.   | <i>Aylesbury</i> , Bucks .. Cattle.                       |
| 12. <i>St. Neots</i> , Hunting. .. Horses and cattle.     | Bingley, York. .... Horned cattle.                        |
| <i>Preston</i> , Lanc. .... Horses.                       | Chesterfield, Derby. .. Beasts.                           |
| 14. <i>Buckingham</i> , Bucks, Statute and cattle.        | 28. <i>Somerton</i> , Som. .... Cattle all sorts.         |
| <i>Hinckley</i> , Leic. .... Horses, cows, sheep.         | 29. <i>Higham Ferrers</i> ,                               |
| 15. <i>Potton</i> , Bedford .... Large horse fair.        | Northamp. .... Hor. & horned cattle.                      |
| <i>Rugby</i> , Warwick. .... Cattle, &c.                  | 30. <i>Kington</i> , Hereford. .. Horses and cattle.      |
| <i>W. Teignmouth</i> , Dev. Woollen cloth.                | 31. <i>Ripon</i> , York. .... Cattle & merchandize.       |

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—JANUARY 1839.

LAST QUARTER ..... 7th day, at 5 m. past 9 aftern.  
NEW MOON ..... 15th day, at 53 m. past 2 aftern.  
FIRST QUARTER ..... 22d day, at 18 m. past 11 morn.  
FULL MOON ..... 29th day, at 41 m. past 3 aftern.



## FEBRUARY, XXVIII DAYS. [1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Feb. 3	Genesis .. 5	Mark .... 3	Feb. 3	Genesis .. 6	1st Corinth. 15
10	Gen. 9 to v. 20	Mark .... 10	10	Genesis .. 12	2d Corinth. 6
17	Gen. 19 to v. 30	Luke 1 to v. 39	17	Genesis .. 22	2d Corinth. 13
24	Genesis .. 27	Luke .... 7	24	Genesis .. 34	Ephesians 1

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	F	Part. and Phea. shooting ends	7 28	4 32	17	8 11	8 53
2	S	<i>Candlemas Day</i>	7 27	4 33	18	9 23	9 4
3	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 25	4 35	19	10 33	9 14
4	M	Fair on the Thames, 1814	7 23	4 37	20	11 44	9 23
5	T	<i>St. Agatha</i>	7 21	4 39	21	morn.	9 33
6	W	King Charles II. died, 1685	7 19	4 41	22	0 57	9 47
7	T	Day breaks 5h. 22m.	7 17	4 43	23	2 13	10 4
8	F	Half Quarter	7 16	4 44	24	3 30	10 29
9	S		7 14	4 46	25	4 41	11 7
10	S	QUINGUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 12	4 48	26	5 46	aftern
11	M	Shenstone, Poet, died, 1763	7 10	4 50	27	6 34	1 14
12	T	SHROVE TUESDAY	7 8	4 52	28	7 9	2 38
13	W	ASH WEDNESDAY	7 7	4 53	29	7 32	4 10
14	T	<i>Valent. Day—Old Cand. Day</i>	7 5	4 55	30	7 47	5 43
15	F	Day breaks 5h. 9m.	7 3	4 57	1	8 2	7 10
16	S		7 0	4 59	2	8 14	8 44
17	S	1 SUNDAY IN LENT	6 59	5 0	3	8 27	10 10
18	M	Martin Luther died, 1546	6 57	5 3	4	8 41	11 40
19	T		6 55	5 5	5	9 0	morn.
20	W	Blake's Victory, 1653	6 53	5 7	6	9 24	1 10
21	T	Trinidad taken, 1797	6 51	5 9	7	9 55	2 39
22	F	Day breaks 4h. 54m.	6 49	5 11	8	10 39	3 57
23	S	Sir Josh. Reynolds died, 1792	6 48	5 12	9	11 39	4 59
24	S	2 SUN. LENT—D. Cam. b. 1774	6 46	5 14	10	aftern	5 43
25	M	Sir Christ. Wren died, 1725	6 44	5 16	11	2 8	6 13
26	T	J. P. Kemble died, 1823	6 42	5 18	12	3 25	6 35
27	W	Hare Hunting ends	6 40	5 20	13	4 41	6 50
28	T	Day breaks 4h. 45m.	6 38	5 22	14	5 54	7 2

## FEBRUARY GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

THE FARM.—This is a busy month with farmers. Ploughing for beans and barley becomes general, and planting the former should not be longer delayed, to secure a well-ripened crop. Dibbling beans by hand is now becoming obsolete, the drill being found a saving both of seed and labour, and equally to answer the purpose of a crop. At eighteen inches between the rows, the horse hoe can be effectually used, although, if the land be not quite clean, once hand-hoeing is advisable. If beans rise too close together, the plants grow to a great height, but carry little seed, and that not well matured, owing to the exclusion of sun and air. Leguminous plants not being extensive robbers of land, are, on that which is good, considered proper to precede wheat, and for this reason: the land being manured for beans, has sufficient strength to bring the wheat crop to maturity the following year, without producing a superabundance of straw, always accompanied by a deficiency in the ear, in cases where the soil is too rich from recent manuring. A loamy clay is the best soil to grow beans. If sown after wheat, it should only be on land that had been well fallowed for wheat; but it will be observed, that by the use of the horse hoe to drilled beans, they are made an auxiliary to summer fallow, a point of great importance, as it is proved that too frequent deep ploughing exhausts land by the escape of the gaseous fluid, which forms part of the food of plants.

Towards the end of this month, some portion of turnip land will always be ready for being tilled, for barley and spring wheat must now be sown, if sown at all; if later, it is much given to blight. We do not advise the sowing of oats in this month, being liable to be cut off by late frosts; but pease of a hardy early sort, on land ploughed before winter, may now be planted by the drill, and horse-hoed in the same way as beans. They will in this case occasionally come off early enough in the summer to admit of turnips succeeding them the same year, thus stealing a crop which in itself is rather beneficial than otherwise.

Fences, roads, drains, ditches, and water-meadows, now require attention, as well as orchards and hop gardens. This is indeed the ordinary month, together with March, for planting hop-grounds, as those of March and April are for pruning and dressing them, the stirring having been performed in the winter months. The manuring of grass lands should now be finished, for which purpose composts of lime, earth, and stable dung should be provided. Marling must also be finished this month.

Live stock in February demand the farmer's care, especially ewes expected to drop their lambs. The shepherd must not absent himself long either by day or by night, and well-littered folds should be prepared, or loss will ensue from the usual severity of the season. As turnips will now be getting dry, the value of rouen is incalculable, where the flock is large. Cows will likewise be dropping their calves this month, and if intended for the butcher, they cannot do so at a better time, as veal sells well during the two succeeding months. They should be well fed, and if they are of the right sort for suckling, that is to say, if they give much milk, but not of a rich quality, each will make fat from two and a half to three calves during the summer. Let great attention be paid to mares with foal, and also to yearling colts. As the former will be near foaling, let them be made secure from accidents, and also from noxious smells, which are apt to produce abortion.

Continue to repair hedges, plant oziers, willows, and other aquatics; lop trees where wanting, and pay attention to water-furrows and ditches, should much rain fall. Top-dress wheat if necessary, and get rid of house-fed lambs, that the ewes may get fresh in condition by the time the pastures and leys are ready for them. Bees in hives require attention throughout this month.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

You may now commence sowing Lettuce-seed; if your house fronts partly south, the borders under parlour or drawing-room windows are the best place as a nursery to prick from. As a general principle, never sow Lettuces in a hot-bed, but in a warm sheltered border, and prick out into a hot-bed. On dry days, gather the earth to your Celery. If your land is either very rich or wet, deep trenches are bad. Half the Celery grown ten miles beyond London is either cankered or rotted by them, and it is as easy to earth up as to earth in. Sow Cucumber-seed in hot-beds, but take care that the steam does not injure the plants on the one hand, and that the earth does not become too dry on the other. They must have air occasionally, and the heat of the beds must be kept up through the month. Sow Carrot and Spinach-seed. If you have any Cauliflower plants under frame, draw the glasses down whenever the weather is open and mild. Transplant such Cabbages as you desire seed from. Prepare your ground for Onions; soot, or common kennel-muck (or sludge, as it is called in some places), is the best manure for them. Sow Radish-seed, of course, from this time every fortnight, until you find the earth become so hot as to grow them sticky. Sow Dwarf Kidney Beans, also the early Brocoli-seed. Begin with your Peas, the Early Frame Pea first; and, as a general rule, select your sorts larger in succession. The careful and tidy gardener will also stick the rows the same time that he sows. The Mazagan Bean, and even the Windsor, may now be put into the ground for a first crop, but avoid crowding them. Many a crop is spoiled from a niggardly desire of making the most of the ground. Potatoes may be planted, if you have a situation where they can be conveniently protected. The Ash-top Kidney is the best and surest for this season of the year we have yet met with. Plant bits of Horse-radish; but of all things, plant them in regular rows, and take care that none of the bits are scattered in the garden, for they are a most invincible nuisance for years if they once get into a place where they are not wanted. Sow Parsley, Shallots, Garlick, &c. Melons you may treat in the same way as Cucumbers, with this exception, that they should be planted out somewhat thinner. For instance, if your ground will bear three cucumber plants in a set, it will only bear two melon plants.

Mushroom-beds must be kept warm and dry; nothing can be more clumsy than the way in which they are usually littered over; the proper way is this: Have light frames made in the shape of a common hurdle, and weave through the rails bats or bundles of long straw which has been through a threshing machine. You may, by covering your beds with these, instead of groping by hand and spoiling three times as many mushrooms as you gather, bare seven feet of the bed at once, and carefully select all that are fit to take.

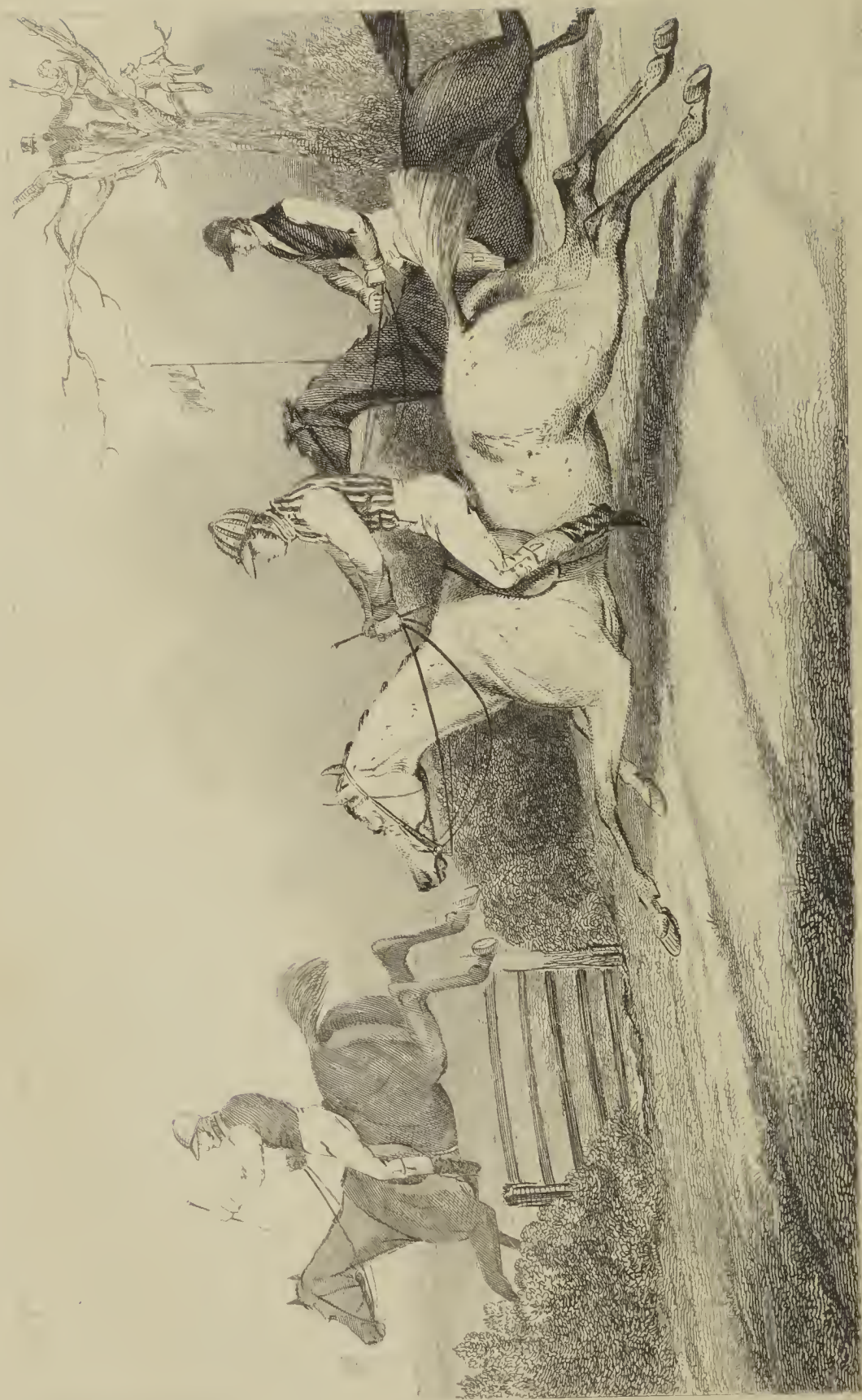
## FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant Ranunculuses, also Anemonies, if not done the previous autumn. Balsams may be sown in pots if you have cucumber frames to place them in. Tulips must be well covered; and, both in the kitchen garden and flower garden, look well after the slugs.

A few Heartsease may be struck in small pots, if you can keep them from frost and wind. The limited operations of this month also affording us some space, we will detail the mode recently adopted of securing a constant succession of bloom on the Heartsease during the summer. In the previous September prepare a bed of rich mould with rotten manure. If the mould be at all tenacious, mix a little sand with it to prevent it clotting about the roots of the plants, which may at once be set, nine inches asunder, preferring young plants struck from cuttings, or the small side-shoots from the roots. The flowers will begin to shew in April, when the surface-soil must be broken up gently and pulverized, and care should be taken that the earth never gets dry, but be kept, either by showers or the watering-pan, in a regular state of moisture.







## STEEPLE CHASING.

*By Nimrod.*

THERE has been a great rage for what is called Steeple Chases within the last ten years, but we think it is now rather on the decline. Several objections, and some weighty ones, have been raised against them. In the first place, they are deemed cruel towards horses, who could not have been intended to go four miles, at their full speed, over ground of every description, intersected with fences, and this under much more than common racing weights. This objection is borne out by two striking but well-known facts. First, four-mile heats are now almost entirely done away with on race courses, out of a feeling of humanity towards the horses. Secondly, the number of good horses which have fallen a sacrifice to their exertions in contests of this nature, clearly show that we are trespassing on the powers of a noble animal beyond what his nature can endure, and far beyond what our dominion over him justifies. Again, the practice of Steeple Chases meets with disapprobation from several distinguished sportsmen. They contend, that in addition to the objections already stated, it is likely to operate against the more legitimate sport of Fox-hunting; and this in various ways. It causes farmers to complain of injury done to their land, which they would overlook in the case of hunting: and it has been found to create a jealous spirit amongst followers of Hounds, very prejudicial to sport. It has likewise opened a door to fraud, by having horses placed in the race by a previous understanding amongst their owners—is a prolific source of wrangling, and has been chiefly profitable to horse-dealers and black-legs. It must, nevertheless, be admitted, that a Steeple Race over a good country, and one which will admit of its being seen from end to end, is an exceedingly interesting sight, although not divested of anxiety for the fate of the horses and their riders. A peculiar style of horsemanship is considered necessary for it, not every day to be met with. Independently of undaunted courage, the Steeple Chase rider must have these qualifications:—He must have a cool head and a very quick eye; the first, to prevent the possibility of mistakes; the next, to enable him to make the most of his ground, and to observe with minuteness the situation of his various competitors in the race. The most eminent of this class of riders are Messrs. Becher, Powell, Mason, Oliver, and Sadler. Horses intended for Steeple Chases require a system of training somewhat different from the race-horse. They require a series of long-continued work to give full force to their muscles; but they must not be deprived too much of their flesh, nor “drawn too fine,” as the racing term is, by sweating, forasmuch as the weight they carry is far above racing weight, and good flesh is strength. Two of the most conspicuous Steeple Chase horses of the last few years were Grimaldi and Vivian, both of which were sacrificed to this, by some considered as mis-called, diversion. Grimaldi dropped down dead under Mr. Becher, just after running his race, having burst a blood vessel in his stomach, near the regions of the heart. Dr. Wardropp, surgeon to George the Fourth, obtained his heart after a post-mortem examination, and found it of unusual dimensions. In the Daventry Steeple Chase of last year one horse was drowned, and another died from exhaustion immediately after the race.

*Food for Horses.*—A practice is becoming general in Silesia of feeding horses with bread, made by taking equal quantities of oat and rye meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast, and adding one-third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12lbs. per day, in rations of 4lbs. each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. It is stated, that by this means there is a saving in feeding 7 horses of 49 bushels of oats in 24 days, while the horses perform their common labour, and are much better in look, health, and disposition.



## THE WEATHER GUIDE.

THE following Table, and the accompanying remarks, the result of many years' actual observation, are ascribed to Dr. Herschel. They are constructed upon a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon in their several positions respecting the Earth, and serve to show what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of her quarters; and so correct have they been found, that the Editor of this work has not known them to fail more than once in fifteen times.

Time of Moon's Change.	Summer.	Winter.
If the New Moon, the First Quarter, the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter happens		
Between Midnight and 2 } in the Morning. .... }	Fair.....	{ Hard frost unless the wind be S. or W.
Between 2 and 4 Morning	Cold with frequent Showers	Snow and stormy.
4 and 6 do. ..	Rain.....	Rain.
6 and 8 do. ..	Wind and Rain .....	Stormy.
8 and 10 do. ..	Changeable.....	{ Rain if wind W., Snow if E.
10 and 12 do. ..	Frequent Showers .....	Cold and high wind.
At 12 at Noon and to 2 } in the Afternoon .... }	Very Rainy .....	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 Aftern.	Changeable .....	Fair and mild.
4 and 6 do. ..	Fair.....	Fair.
6 and 8 do. ..	{ Fair if wind N.W., } { rainy if S. or S.W... }	{ Fair & frosty if wind N. or N.E., rain or snow if S. or SW.
8 and 10 do. ..	Ditto ..... ditto ....	Ditto. ditto.
10 and Midnight..	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.

### Observations.

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, is to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.

3. The nearer to mid-day or noon these changes of the Moon happens, the more foul or wet the weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon to 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening from 4 to 10 in the afternoon may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependant on the wind, as it is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

## FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—FEBRUARY.

2. Evesham, Worcester, Cattle and horses.  
Hereford, Hereford. Cattle, horses, hops.  
Lifton, Devon ..... Cattle.  
Reading, Berks ..... General.  
Saltash, Cornwall .. Cattle, &c.
4. *Ledbury*, Hereford... Horses, cattle, &c.
5. *Ellismere*, Salop. .. Horses, sheep, cattle.  
Leighton Buzzard,  
Beds. .... Horses and cattle.  
*Newport*, Salop. .... Horned cattle, horses,  
sheep.  
Plymouth, Devon .. Horned cattle and  
woollens.  
*Stafford*, Staff. .... Horses and cattle.  
Woodstock, Oxford, Large cattle fair.
6. Adwalton, York .... Lean cattle.  
Poulton, Lanc. .... Horned cattle, &c.  
Woodstock, Oxford, Cheese, cattle, sheep.
7. *Bridgenorth*, Salop.. Cattle, hops, yarn,  
linen, &c.  
*Chapel-in-le-Frith*,  
Derby ..... Cattle.  
*Congleton*, Chester, Cattle and pedlery.  
Leek, Stafford ..... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Gt. Weldon*, Northam. Brass, pewter, hats,  
&c.
8. *Bishop's Castle*, Salop, Sheep, cattle & horses.  
Leyburn, York ..... Horned cattle & sheep.
9. Bingham, Notts. .... Draught horses (3 d.)
11. *Ashby de la Zouch*,  
Leicester ..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Berkhampstead*, Gt.  
Herts ..... Cattle.  
*Doncaster*, York .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
*Liskeard*, Cornwall, Horses, cattle, cloth.  
*Ludlow*, Salop. .... Cattle, horses, linens,  
and woollens.  
*Newcastle*, Stafford, Cattle.  
*Pickering*, York .... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
*Thirsk*, York ..... Leather.  
Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, sheep, cheese
12. *Coleshill*, Warwick... Horses.  
Fowey, Cornwall .... Cattle.  
*Lavenham*, Suff. .... Butter and cheese.  
*Lichfield*, Staff. .... Cattle, bacon, cheese,  
iron.  
Newton, Lanc. .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Stamford*, Linc. .... Live stock all sorts.  
*Stone*, Staff. .... Cattle, &c.  
*Towcester*, Northamp. Cattle and goods.  
*Tregony*, Cornwall. Cattle, &c.  
*Uttoxeter*, Staff. .... Horned cattle & sheep.  
*Wells*, Norf. .... General.  
*Wirksworth*, Derby .. Horned cattle.  
Windham, Norf. .... Horses, cattle, &c.
13. Ashborne, Derby.... Hor. & horned cattle.  
Beaconsfield, Bucks, Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Camden*, Gloster .. Horses, cattle, linen,  
stockings.  
*Dunstable*, Beds. .... Cattle.  
*Eton*, Bucks ..... Horses and cattle.  
*Falkingham*, Lincoln, Horses and sheep.  
Farringdon, Berks .. Horses and fat cattle.  
Godalming, Surry .. Horses, cattle, hops,  
&c.  
Hambledon, Hants .. Horses.  
Leominster, Heref. .. Horned cattle & horses  
East Looe, Cornwall, Cattle, &c.
13. Lyme Regis, Dorset, Cattle.  
Maidstone, Kent .... Hor., bullocks, goods.  
*Rayston*, Cam. .... Cattle all kinds.  
*Tetbury*, Glo'ster .. Horses, cattle, cheese.
14. *Banbury*, Oxford.... Cattle and fish.  
Bath, Somerset. .... Cattle & merchandize.  
Bideford, Devon .... Cattle.  
Biggleswade, Bedf. ... Cattle.  
Brandon, Suffolk.... Cattle, toys, &c.  
Bromley, Kent. .... Cattle, horses, sheep,  
hogs.  
Devizes, Wilts. .... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Dorchester, Dorset. Cattle and sheep.  
Heydon, York ..... Pewter, tin, leather, &c.  
Loughborough, Leic. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Lynn, Norf. .... Clothing and all goods  
(6 days)  
Northallerton, York, Cattle, horses, cheese  
*Stockbridge*, Hants. .. Cheese.
15. *Westbury*, Wilts .... Pedlery.
16. Market Harbro', Leic. Cattle.  
*South Molton*, Dev. .. Cattle.  
*Pontefract*, York, .. Cattle, sheep, &c.  
Stilton, Hunting.... Pedlery.
17. Rugby, Warw. .... Cattle, &c.  
Southampton, Hants, Cattle and cheese.
18. Abingdon, Berks. .... Cattle.  
*Chertsey*, Surry. .... Horses, cattle, hops.  
Kegworth, Leic. .... Holiday, toys, &c.  
Nuneaton, Warwick, Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Southam*, Warw. .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Winchester*, Hants .. Bacon, cheese, leather  
Winslow, Bucks .... Cattle.
19. *Bedford*, Beds. .... Cattle.
20. Northampton, North. Horses, cattle, toys.  
Wigton, Cumberl. .. Large horse fair.
21. *Lutterworth*, Leic. .. Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Oldham*, Lanc. .... Horned cattle, horses,  
sheep.  
*Penniston*, York .... Sheep, horned cattle,  
and horses.
22. *Bridgewater*, Som. ... Cattle and goods.  
*Charlbury*, Oxford .. Cattle of all kinds.  
*Coventry*, Warwick.. Linens and woollens.  
*Dent*, York. .... General.  
*Newport Pagnell*,  
Bucks ..... Cattle.
24. *Burslem*, Stafford .. Cattle and horses.  
Frome, Som. .... Cattle and cheese.  
Wallsall, Staff. .... Hor. & horned cattle.
25. Burnham, Bucks .... Horses, cattle, sheep,  
hogs.  
Faversham, Kent. .... Linen, drapery, toys.  
Matlock, Derby ... .. Horned cattle & sheep  
Oundle, Northamp. ... Horses, sheep, cows.  
Plympton, Devon.... Horned cattle and  
woollens.  
*Shenstone*, Stafford.. Cattle.  
Stoke, Suff. .... Toys.
26. *W. Teignmouth*, Dev. Woollen cloth.
27. *Barnsley*, York .... Cattle and pigs.  
*Brackley*, Northamp. Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Newton Abbots*, Dev. Horned cattle.
28. *Chester*, Chester .... Cattle.  
Chesterfield, Derby Cattle, hor., pedlery.  
Shrewsbury, Salop... Horned cattle, horses,  
&c.  
*Stamfordham*, North. Statute.

## THE MOON'S CHANGES—FEBRUARY 1839.

LAST QUARTER ..... 6th day, at 4 1/2 m. past 6 aftern.  
NEW MOON ..... 14th day, at 28 m. past 3 morn.  
FIRST QUARTER ..... 20th day, at 50 m. past 7 aftern.  
FULL MOON ..... 28th day, at 36 m. past 8 morn.

## MARCH, XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
March 3	Genesis .. 39	Luke .... 14	March 3	Genesis .. 42	Phillipians 2
10	Genesis .. 43	Luke .... 21	10	Genesis .. 45	1st Thes. ... 1
17	Exodus .. 3	John .... 4	17	Exodus .. 5	2d Thes. ... 3
24	Exodus .. 9	Matthew .. 26	24	Exodus .. 10	Heb. 5 to v. 11
29	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John .... 18	29	Isaiah .... 53	1st Peter .. 2
31	Exodus .. 12	Romans .. 6	31	Exodus .. 14	Acts .. 2 v. 22

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
1	F	ST. DAVID'S DAY	6 36	5 24	15	7 7	7 12
2	S	<i>St. Chad</i>	6 34	5 26	16	8 19	7 22
3	S	3 SUNDAY IN LENT	6 32	5 28	17	9 30	7 31
4	M	Dr. Stukeley, Antiquary, died,	6 30	5 30	18	10 42	7 41
5	T	[1765]	6 28	5 32	19	11 57	7 52
6	W	Day breaks 4h. 32m.	6 26	5 34	20	morn.	8 8
7	T	EMBER WEEK	6 24	5 36	21	1 12	8 29
8	F	Earthquake in London, 1750	6 22	5 38	22	2 27	9 1
9	S		6 20	5 40	23	3 32	9 46
10	S	4 SUNDAY IN LENT	6 18	5 42	24	4 27	10 49
11	M		6 16	5 44	25	5 4	aftern
12	T	<i>St. Gregory</i>	6 14	5 46	26	5 33	1 34
13	W	Day breaks 4h. 17m.	6 12	5 48	27	5 52	3 6
14	T	Admiral Byng shot, 1757	6 10	5 50	28	6 8	4 37
15	F	Julius Cæsar assassinated, 44	6 8	5 52	29	6 19	6 12
16	S	[B.C.]	6 6	5 54	1	6 33	7 40
17	S	5 SUN. LENT—ST. PAT. DAY	6 4	5 56	2	6 48	9 13
18	M	Sir R. Walpole died, 1745	6 2	5 58	3	7 3	10 45
19	T		6 0	6 0	4	7 25	morn.
20	W	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	5 58	6 2	5	7 56	0 18
21	T	Day breaks 3h. 59m.	5 56	6 4	6	8 36	1 45
22	F		5 54	6 6	7	9 31	2 56
23	S		5 52	6 8	8	10 41	3 44
24	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 50	6 10	9	11 56	4 19
25	M	LADY DAY—Overseers app.	5 48	6 12	10	aftern	4 43
26	T	P. Geo. Cambridge born, 1819	5 46	6 14	11	2 29	4 58
27	W	Day breaks 3h. 45m.	5 44	6 16	12	3 42	5 10
28	T	MAUNDAY THURSDAY	5 42	6 18	13	4 52	5 22
29	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 40	6 20	14	6 2	5 30
30	S	Siege of Acre, 1799	5 38	6 22	15	7 14	5 39
31	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 36	6 24	16	8 30	5 51



## MARCH GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—Business becomes brisk in March, and if a dry month, much will be gone through by the help of increased hours of daylight. On forward soils, barley sowing, at all events ploughing for it, becomes general, and it is the principal period for sowing oats; it is also, from its drying winds, peculiarly adapted to paring and burning, which, although not to be recommended generally, is in some cases indispensable. Fallowing for turnips also now becomes general; but why do we continue to see so much of this work done by three and four horses in a plough, when two are all that are necessary? Why did the celebrated Mr. Gregg, of Coles, Herts, produce crops such as were never produced before on clay lands, but by avoiding the treading of it by heavy horses following each other in a string? Why is it that more than two horses in a plough are not to be seen, under any circumstance, in the north of England, where the best farming prevails?

Of out-of-door work, the following are the principal operations:—Sowing oats, and if on land ploughed before Christmas, now only harrowed in. If the surface soil has been sufficiently mellowed for the reception of the seed, it would be a pity to bury it again by a second ploughing. Almost all grain thrives best when deposited in a stale furrow. Turnip fallow should now receive a second earth. Ground intended for cabbages should be ploughed. Cabbages are excellent food for milch cows in winter, and if hay or good straw is intermixed with them, no ill flavour is imparted to the milk. Pease should now be sown in drills, or land ploughed before Christmas; and remember, they love a warm, dry soil, white ones especially. This is the season for sowing spring tares, which also rejoice in a stale furrow, and for clover and rye-grass, among wheat, if after summer fallow, or on land in high condition from other means. Of tares, however, there should be a succession of crops, inasmuch as lucerne being unfortunately out of vogue with English farmers, tares and red clover are the principal means of soiling horses and cattle in the summer months. They are also excellent food for sheep. Summer fallowing land, planting mangel wurzel, and sowing carrots, hand or horse-hoeing, and rolling wheat, dunging land plentifully for potatoes, burning couch grass, attention to water-furrows, and the finishing of hedging and ditching, are the concluding operations of the March month.

One word, however, about sowing oats. Farmers commit a great mistake when they appropriate worn-out land to this crop; the very nature of the crop forbids the practice. Oats are great robbers of land, which at once implies that they must meet with something to rob, or perish in the attempt. It is much more profitable to sow them only on land in good condition, that is to say, after some fallow crop. Another error is fallen into as to carrots: it is believed that a sandy soil alone is fit for this vegetable. It is true, a sandy loam is what it most delights in, still any land short of strong clay may be made fit for carrots by deep ploughing or trenching. At all events, the deepest furrow that can be taken must be had recourse to; but beware of dunging the land the year the seed is sown, as in this case the roots are very apt to be scabby. A turnip fallow fed by sheep answers admirably, and no crop is more advantageous to the farmer. There is a well-attested fact of twenty horses, four bullocks, and six milch cows, having been fed for seven months on the produce of three acres of this root, together with a small daily portion of hay, and thirty hogs were kept in good condition on the refuse.\*

Live stock always demand attention, and never more than in this month. Fodder becomes dry and profitless. Store stock, then, should be well supplied with turnips, cabbages, or carrots. Feeding cattle should be forced with oil-cake and grain, as turnips now lose much of their virtue; cart horses should be

\* At Parlington, in Yorkshire. Particulars furnished to the President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

well fed, their work being severe, and more so in prospect, and cart colts should be broken in to the plough a few hours per day, when they will become useful to replace the mares that may foal in the several approaching months.

Grass lands must now be laid up, dressed, and rolled, ant-hills spread, &c. Continue planting quicksets, osiers, &c., and lopping trees; sell off fat sheep from turnips, and put ewes and lambs on the earliest grass on the farm. Sow spring vetches, and dung the ground for potatoes, which may be planted on some soils. Flax-seed and artificial grasses may be sown this month.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

The operations in the kitchen garden for March are so similar to those for the preceding month, that there are few subjects for additional remark. Sow your Onions for the main crop; and here we may caution the uninitiated always to save their own seed. Onion-seed, unlike most other seeds, loses much of its germinating power even in a year, and there is hardly any buying it unadulterated with seed of an older growth. Onions are a tedious crop to manage, on account of the minute weeding which they require; but the trouble is comparatively nothing if constantly wrestled with. Indeed, the man who would keep his garden neat, should never see a weed in an onion or any other bed, without instantly plucking up the intruding rascal by the roots. In the early part of this month, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to enable you to pick out the weeds clean, dig your ground over for the main crop of Potatoes. This digging should be done with a three-pronged fork, not with a spade, because the spade cuts the twitch, the minutest atom of which will perpetuate itself. Use a spade when you set your Potatoes, but in digging over use the fork. Plant out Cabbage, green and red, and sow early Dutch Turnip-seed. If you are forward with your Cucumbers, they will begin to shew flower; and here you may assist nature by art. The Cucumber is one of those vegetables which bear the male and female flower separate, but on the same plants. You may tell the female by the embryo cucumber attached to it. Take the male flower and rub gently the farina of it upon the female as soon as it appears fully blown. You will thus haste and secure its impregnation, and of course the fruit which arises from it.

Over the wall-fruit trees which are in bloom, hang netting to protect them during the night, and even by day, if the weather is either frosty or windy. Netting is so cheap now, that the expense is hardly a consideration, for it may be bought in London at three half-pence the square yard, and with care, that is, by putting it away dry, will last for years. Gather all the weeds and rubbish you can together, and burn them so that the wind may carry the smoke along your walls, to destroy insects, &c.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

This is the month when the florist has to exercise his utmost attention and care. It is the month when a war seems to be carried on between weather and vegetation. Taking an average (if an average can be taken) of March months, we should say—

*Tulips*.—Break up the surface of your beds, carefully avoiding to injure the root. If moderate rains, they require no water; and if, as oftener happens in March than in the succeeding month, the nights promise not to be frosty, leave them uncovered.

*Dahlias*.—Look at your Dahlias in pots, and see that they are not pot-bound. Give those which have struck plenty of room in the pot. If the weather proves adverse, a slight heat will do good to the forward as well as the backward; but great delicacy is required in this operation.

Keep Auriculas from cold. See that Camellias have plenty of water. Pot your Carnations in an earth as rich as possible; but it ought to have been prepared at least a year beforehand, so that the manure in it shall be perfectly decomposed.







## PLOUGHING MATCHES.

*By Nimrod.*

It is somewhat strange that, amidst all the improvements which have been made in mechanics in all civilized countries, the plough should have remained almost in the same rude state until within the last fifty years; but that it should have been brought to perfection in Great Britain is not so much to be marvelled at, since the love of agriculture, and the spirit to improve it, are no where else so conspicuous. This delay in improvement may in some measure be accounted for by the difficulty practical agriculturists have experienced in explaining the principle by which the plough performs its work. No doubt the plough is a machine of an ingenious contrivance, acting on truly mechanical principles; that the circumstances upon which its goodness depends are both many and difficult to be discovered; that great ingenuity and much experience are necessary to determine that form which will enable it to perform its work in the best manner and with the least labour possible. On the other hand, it has been found to be a task, although a difficult one, not exceeding the powers of the human understanding; and ploughs are now made to perform their work in such a manner, as to satisfy agriculturists that no further improvements are wanting. And yet how simple does the action of the plough appear to be, after all! Only three things are to be performed: a slice of earth is to be cut off from the general mass; this slice is to be removed some inches to one side; it is so turned that it may expose a new surface to the air, and what was formerly uppermost may now be undermost or buried. To the performance, then, of these things the construction of the plough must be adapted, and the work must be done with as little labour to the ploughman as possible. He must have it in his power to vary, at pleasure, the depth, width, and position of the furrow. The first of these actions is performed by the coulter, the second and third by the sock and mouldboard jointly, and it is by the position of these parts, together with the form of the beam which governs the draught, that a good or bad plough is produced.

It would be useless to attempt, within the limits of this work, to say more respecting the figure, mathematical powers, relative proportions, or working properties of this most essential instrument; but it is only justice to observe, that to Scotland are we indebted for its present highly-improved state. The plough called "Small's plough" was invented by a person of that name residing at Rose Bank, Mid Lothian; that known as Finlayson's, by a person of that name, also residing in Scotland. These models, as may be expected, have been improved upon, and the variety of Scotch ploughs is increased, all good of their kind; in fact, the best in the known world.

Nothing has so much contributed to setting forth the good properties and working of the improved ploughs as the various ploughing matches that have taken place in districts in which agriculture is carried on with a spirit which does it honour. An ill-trimmed plough has no chance here, and were our forefathers to rise from their graves and see an English acre of rough leg-bent ploughed with great care in three hours and twenty minutes, by two light horses (the travel or progress of the team being within three miles an hour), they would not believe their eyes. Then, again, the same plough (Finlayson's), in a field belonging to Mrs. Hornfray, of Coworth House, near Sunning Hill, Berkshire, turned up three acres and ten poles with one pair of horses, which were only in the field nine hours, one of the ten having been allowed for dinner. In the same neighbourhood, in a stubble field belonging to George Simson, Esq., of Sillwood Park, an acre was completed in three hours and twenty-eight minutes; and near to it, another acre in three hours and forty minutes, with the same horses, on the same day.



This shows what can be done, and of what vast importance is the saving of time and expenses in all large occupations of land, especially at certain seasons, in our variable climate, where so much depends on seasons. We can state from our own knowledge (for an enterprising young farmer made a journey to satisfy himself of the fact), that twelve horses, making six teams, ploughed, severally, two acres of land per day on all pressing occasions, on the farms of a large Yorkshire landholder, being at the rate of two acres per day to each plough. The horses were of the Cleveland Bay breed, and very highly fed, equally so with road coach-horses. We may fairly conclude, that to the effect produced by ploughing matches, by showing what can be done, is greatly attributable this prodigious acceleration of work; and why the use of the Scotch plough with two horses is not become general in the south, is a question which we should like to see answered.

The term ploughman is occasionally made a term of reproach. To be a skilful ploughman, however, requires talent, and that of no ordinary quality. Unassisted by the square, the line, and plummet, which other handicraftsmen are furnished with, he is expected to work with the most minute exactness, having nothing to depend on but the preciseness of his vision; and in the trimming of his plough he is compelled to have recourse to strictly mathematical principles. Cicero says, nothing is more beautiful than a well-cultivated field; and to see a well-grown young Englishman walking between the stilts of his plough with a free step and an erect body, with both horses and plough quite under his command, is a gratifying sight to a reflecting mind.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—MARCH.

1. Aldborough, Suffolk Toys.  
Bristol, Gloster .... General traffic (10 d.)  
Littleborough, Lanc. General.  
Long Preston, York Cattle.
2. *Baildon*, York ..... Horses and cattle.  
Leicester, Leic. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Wantage*, Berks .... Horses, cattle, &c.
4. *Darlington*, Durham, Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Grassington, York .. Horned cattle.  
*Stamford*, Linc. .... Horses only.  
Stockport, Chester.. Cattle and pedlery.  
Wem, Salop ..... Cattle, linen, and flax.
5. *Abbot's Bromley*,  
Stafford ..... Horses and cattle.  
Bury, Lanc. .... Cattle, horses, cloth.  
*Callington*, Cornwall, Provisions & hardware  
Petersfield, Hants .. Cattle and sheep.  
Tamworth, Staff. .... Cattle and sheep.
6. Burnley, Lanc. .... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Calne, Wilts ..... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
Liphook, Hants .... Horned cattle & horses
7. Baldock, Herts .... Cheese, cattle, goods.  
*Ashburton*, Dev. .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
Blandford Forum,  
Dorset ..... Horses, sheep, cheese  
Bourne, Lincoln .... Horses and cattle.  
Buckingham, Bucks Statute & cattle.  
Camborne, Cornwall, General.  
Chipping Norton,  
Oxford ..... Statute.  
Colne, Lanc. .... Cattle and cloths.  
Corsham, Wilts .... Cattle, sheep, horses.  
*Eccleshall*, Staff. .... Cattle & saddle hor.  
Henley, Oxford .... Chiefly horses.  
Higham Ferrers,  
Northamp. .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
Hingham, Norf. .... Toys, &c.  
*Marazion*, Cornwall, Cattle, &c.  
*Silverton*, Devon.... Cattle.  
Uppingham, Rutland. Horses, cattle, coarse cloth.
9. Adwalton, Yorkshire Lean cattle.  
*Helston*, Cornwall .. Cattle.  
*Hertford*, Herts .... Horses and cattle.  
Titchfield, Hants.... Toys, &c.  
*Walden*, Essex ..... Horses, &c
10. Sedburgh, York .... Horned cattle.  
Stretton Church,  
Salop ..... Cattle, horses, sheep.
11. Blackburn, Lanc. .. Hor, cat, toys (2 days)  
*Cerne Abbas*, Dorset, Horses, bullocks, hogs  
*Stamford*, Linc. .... Stock and haberdashery (14 days).  
*Tewksbury*, Gloster, Leather, cattle, pedlery
12. *Leominster*, Heref.. Horned cattle & hor.  
Stone, Stafford ..... Cattle.  
Sudbury, Suff. .... Earthenware, glass, &c  
Wenlock, Salop .... Cattle, horses, &c.
13. *Knaresborough*, York, Sheep.  
Melton Mowbray,  
Leic. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Seaford, Sussex .... Pedlery.  
*Truro*, Cornwall .... Cattle.
14. *St. Collumb*, Cornw. Horses, cattle, cloth.  
*Lutterworth*, Leic. .. Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Middleton*, Lanc. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Ross, Hereford ... Wool, &c.
15. *Andover*, Hants .... Cheese, horses, leather  
*Camelford*, Cornwall, Cattle.  
*Hatherleigh*, Dev. .. Great Fair.  
*Newark*, Notts. .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Nottingham*, Notts.. Cattle and sheep.  
Oakham, Rutland.... Horned cattle & sheep  
Oswestry, Salop .... Cattle, horses, linen, &c.
16. *Shrewsbury*, Salop .. Cattle, horses, cheese, cloth.
18. *Grantham*, Linc. .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
*Ilchester*, Som. .... Cattle all sorts.  
*Lisheard*, Cornwall, Horses, oxen, sheep, cloth.  
*New Malton*, York.. Hor. & horned cattle.



19. *Castle Carey*, Som. . . . . Bullocks and sheep.  
*St. Mary Ottery*, Dev. Cattle, sheep, &c.  
*Settle*, York . . . . . Horned cattle.
20. *Alcester*, Warwick. . . . . Cheese.  
*Dodbrook*, Devon . . . . . General.  
*Drayton*, Salop . . . . . Cattle, horses, linen  
and woollens.  
Winslow, Bucks . . . . . Cattle.
21. *Banbury*, Oxford. . . . . Cattle and sheep.  
*Bromyard*, Heref. . . . . Horned cattle & horses  
Derby, Derby . . . . . Cheese (2 days)  
Philips Norton, Som. Cattle and cloth.  
*Oakhampton*, Devon. Cattle.  
*Upton on Severn*,  
Warwick . . . . . Horses, cattle, sheep.
22. *Bishop's Castle*, Salop, Sheep, cattle, horses.  
*Reeth*, York . . . . . Pewter, brass & pedlary  
*Wimborne*, Dorset. . . . . Bullocks and cheese.
23. *Alnwick*, Northumb. Shoes, hats, &c.  
Ashton-under-Lyne, Cattle, horses, toys.  
*Aylesbury*, Bucks . . . . . Cattle.  
Aylsham, Norfolk . . . . . Cattle, horses, pedlary  
*Bodmin*, Cornwall . . . . . Oxen, sheep and cloth.  
*Caistor*, Lincoln . . . . . Cattle and sheep.  
*Newport*, Salop . . . . . Horned cattle, horses,  
sheep.  
Odiham, Hants. . . . . Cattle and toys.  
*Pontefract*, York. . . . . Cattle, sheep, &c.  
East Retford, Notts. Horses, cattle, cheese.  
*Richmond*, York . . . . . Cattle, &c.  
*Stokerley*, York . . . . . Cattle, horses, cloth.  
*Winchcombe*, Gloster. Horses, cattle, &c.  
*Wisbeach*, Cam. . . . . Hemp and flax.  
Woburn, Beds. . . . . Cattle.  
*Worcester*, Worc. . . . . Cattle and linen cloth.  
York, York . . . . . Flax.
24. *Chapel-in-le-Frith*,  
Derby . . . . . Cattle.  
Keyusham, Som. . . . . Cattle and cheese.  
Loughborough,  
Leicester . . . . . Cheese.  
Tideswell, Derby . . . . . Cattle and sheep.
25. *St. Alban's*, Herts . . . . . Horses, cows, sheep.  
Chagford, Devon . . . . . Cattle.  
Cheadle, Stafford . . . . . Horned cattle.  
*Elham*, Kent . . . . . Horses, cattle, pedlery  
*Falkingham*, Linc. . . . . Horses and sheep.  
Grampound, Cornw. Cattle.  
Henley in Arden,  
Warwick . . . . . Cattle.  
Huntingdon, Hunt. . . . . Pedlery.
25. *Kidderminster*, Wor. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Ledbury*, Hereford. . . . . Horned cattle & cheese  
*Minster*, Kent . . . . .  
Skipton, York . . . . . Horned cattle & sheep.  
Uxbridge, Mid. . . . . Statute.
26. *St. Albans*, Herts . . . . . Hiring servants.  
Chorley, Lanc. . . . . Horned cattle.  
Feckenham, Worc. . . . . Cattle.  
*Guisborough*, York. . . . . General.  
*Ludlow*, Salop . . . . . Cattle, linen & woollens  
*Salisbury*, Wilts. . . . . Cloth.  
*Somerton*, Som. . . . . Cattle all sorts.  
*Ulberstone*, Lanc. . . . . Pedlery.  
*Wallingford*, Berks, Pleasure.
27. *Kington*, Hereford, Horses and cattle.  
*Newent*, Gloster . . . . . Cattle, horses, cheese.  
Preston, Lanc. . . . . Horses and cattle.  
*Stanhope*, Durham. . . . . Cattle.  
*Uffculme*, Devon. . . . . Cattle.
28. *Attleburgh*, Norf. . . . . Cattle and toys.  
*Kettering*, Northam. Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Loughborough, Leic. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Malmesbury, Wilts . . . . . Cattle and horses.  
*Southminster*, Essex, Toys, &c. (3 days)  
*Norwich*, Norf. . . . . Horses, sheep, pedlery  
*Palrington*, York. . . . . Woollen cloth, copper  
ware, &c.  
Penniston, York . . . . . Sheep, horned cattle  
and horses.  
*Settle*, York . . . . . Horned cattle.  
*Stratford on Avon*,  
Warwick . . . . . Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
*Todmorden*, Lanc. . . . . Horned cattle, &c. (2d.)  
*Wellington*, Som. . . . . Cattle.
29. *Durham*, Durham . . . . . Horned cattle.  
*Heckfield*, Hants. . . . . Pedlery.  
*Stourbridge*, Wor. . . . . Horses and cattle.  
Stow in Wold, Gloster Horses, cattle, cheese.  
Wellington, Salop . . . . . Horses, cattle, &c.
30. *Burnley*, Lanc. . . . . Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Durham, Durham . . . . . Sheep and hogs.  
*Leicester*, Leic. . . . . Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Pateley Bridge*, York Cattle, wool, cloth.  
*Shaftesbury*, Dorset Cattle all sorts.  
*Skipton*, York . . . . . Cattle and sheep.
31. *Durham*, Durham . . . . . Horses.  
Huddersfield, York. . . . . Lean cattle and horses.  
Rugby, Warwick. . . . . Cattle, &c.  
*Stourport*, Wor. . . . . Horned cattle, hops, &c.  
Watford, Herts . . . . . Cattle, horses, &c.  
Worksopp, Notts. . . . . Cattle and sheep.

## THE MOON'S CHANGES—MARCH 1839.

LAST QUARTER . . . . .	8th day, at 32 m. past	1 aftern.
NEW MOON . . . . .	15th day, at 13 m. past	2 aftern.
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	22d day, at 29 m. past	5 morn.
FULL MOON . . . . .	30th day, at 19 m. past	2 morn.

## SOLAR ECLIPSE IN THIS MONTH.

According to the most accurate calculations, it appears that the first of the Solar Eclipses will take place on the 15th March, when at London there will be a small defect visible for a short time on the Sun's S.E. border. The Eclipse begins at 3h. 23m. 46s., the middle will be at 3h. 44m. 16s., and the end at 4h. 4m. 46s. P.M. Greatest observation,  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a digit. This eclipse will be total to some parts of South America, the Atlantic Ocean, and Africa. The general eclipse begins at 11h. 35m. A.M. and ends at 4h. 53m. P.M.; duration 4h. 18m.; and the Sun will be totally obscured from 0h. 30m. P.M. to 3h. 57m. P.M., that is, 3h. 27m. At the place of the Sun's greatest altitude on the central track, the Eclipse will be total 4 minutes and 51 seconds.

APRIL, XXX DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
April 7	Numbers.. 16	Acts ..... 4	April 7	Numbers .. 22	Hebrews .. 9
14	Num., 23, 24	Acts ..... 11	14	Numbers .. 25	James .... 3
21	Deuter. .. 4	Acts ..... 18	21	Deuter. .. 5	1st Peter .. 5
28	Deuter. .. 6	Acts ..... 25	28	Deuter. .. 7	1st John .. 4

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	M	EASTER MONDAY	5 34	6 26	17	9 43	6 1
2	T	Nelson's Victory at Copenha-	5 32	6 28	18	10 58	6 14
3	W	[gen, 1801	5 30	6 30	19	morn.	6 33
4	T	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774	5 29	6 31	20	0 12	7 2
5	F	Game Certificates expire	5 27	6 33	21	1 22	7 40
6	S	Old Lady Day	5 25	6 35	22	2 18	8 35
7	S	Low SUN.—1 AFTER EASTER	5 23	6 37	23	3 3	9 46
8	M	Day breaks 3h. 13m.	5 21	6 39	24	3 34	11 8
9	T	Lord Bacon died, 1483	5 19	6 41	25	3 57	aftern
10	W		5 17	6 43	26	4 13	2 2
11	T	Buonaparte abdicated, 1814	5 15	6 45	27	4 27	3 31
12	F	Rodney's Victory, 1782	5 13	6 47	28	4 38	5 2
13	S	Catholics emancipated, 1829	5 11	6 49	29	4 51	6 34
14	S	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 9	6 51	1	5 7	8 11
15	M	Eas. T. beg.—Day br. 2h. 54m.	5 7	6 53	2	5 26	9 47
16	T	Buffon died, 1788.	5 5	6 55	3	5 54	11 21
17	W	Dr. Franklin died, 1790	5 3	6 57	4	6 30	morn.
18	T	Abernethy died, 1831	5 0	7 0	5	7 21	0 39
19	F	Lord Byron died, 1824	4 59	7 1	6	8 27	1 40
20	S		4 58	7 2	7	9 42	2 20
21	S	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	4 56	7 4	8	11 2	2 47
22	M	Day breaks 2h. 35m.	4 54	7 6	9	aftern	3 5
23	T	St. GEORGE'S DAY [Paul's	4 53	7 7	10	1 31	3 19
24	W	H. Fuseli, R.A. burd. in St.	4 51	7 9	11	2 43	3 28
25	T	St. Mark—Cowper died, 1800	4 49	7 11	12	3 57	3 38
26	F	Lord Somers died, 1716	4 47	7 13	13	5 3	3 46
27	S		4 45	7 15	14	6 14	3 57
28	S	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	4 44	7 16	15	7 27	4 10
29	M	Day breaks 2h. 13m.	4 42	7 18	16	8 46	4 23
30	T	Battle of Fonteney, 1745	4 40	7 20	17	10 0	4 39

## APRIL GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—In that important object, the arrangement of crops on a farm, the two greatest discoveries of modern times has been the introduction of turnips as a preparation for barley, and that of clover as a preparation for wheat. It has trebled the value of land of a certain description, which is saying quite enough for it, and caused the county of Norfolk to stand at the head of all the ploughed districts in England, despite of the comparative inferiority of its soil.

This is the principal month for sowing barley. Some farmers delay the operation till the next, for the sake of obtaining one more spring earth, asserting that if it rises in time to receive one magsden, it is early enough out of the ground. This, however, is bad farming, showing that, except in cases of reserved turnip crops, the occupier has been behind with autumnal and winter ploughing. This is also the month for sowing "seeds," as all artificial grasses are now called. They thrive best when sown with spring corn, because the plant when young likes shelter. Of these sorts are red and white clover, rib and rye-grass, saint-foin and lucerne, not forgetting a few acres of cow grass, which, although it yields but one solitary cutting, gives most abundant food to working horses in summer, to be cut and carried every day to their stables. Do not be too sparing of seed in these essential agricultural operations. All the above-named plants love to be sheltered and supported by each other, and then, having no room to shoot laterally, they push upwards as a natural consequence. Again, the thicker the plants, the finer will be the stalks, which, when intended for eating, and not for seed, must be advantageous, as cattle reject all thick stems of plants. Ploughs in this month are hard at work preparing land for turnips, as well as in sowing barley. That intended for the former should receive its third earth, and if it be not sufficiently pulverized, let a heavy roller follow, for of all roots, turnips require the finest mould. Sow thick, to provide for the ravages of the fly, and remember, that the chief dependence for the keep of live stock in the spring rests almost solely with this root, the Swedish in particular. Manure with bone dust, if to be procured, it beats all other forciers of this crop. Buck wheat land must also be prepared in this month by good tillage, to receive the seed in June. A succession of spring tares should be provided for now, at the rate of two and a-half baskets per acre at least, and cabbages should be planted for milch cows in winter. This is also the principal month for planting potatoes, which, when drilled and horse-hoed, approach towards the benefit of a summer fallow. Plentiful dunging, however, is absolutely essential, and the fresher from the dung-heap the better for the plants. If well protected from the air, potatoes will be good food for cattle till very late in the spring, especially if the eyes be cut out when they have a tendency to push. Hops will now require poling, taking care not to over-pole them beyond their strength, as they will surely suffer on the succeeding year. Grass lands should now be hand-picked, bush-harrowed, and rolled, if intended to be mown, and water-meadows should be freed from stock, and shut up, for the same purpose. Planting and pruning deciduous trees must cease with the April month. This is a trying month to most farmers, to all improvident ones indeed, as regards stock. It is ruinous to depend on the hay-rick alone. Forward rye is soon devoured by hungry sheep, and turnips are too often either all gone, or of little avail, from their exhausted state. Clover and rye grass are, however, the general resource; but nothing compares with well-preserved rouen, or after-grass, especially for ewes and lambs, which now require succulent food. Cows, if possible, should be kept away from the hay-rick, or much of their summer produce will be consumed. A cow, indeed, is a most voracious animal at all times. Calves for rearing should be dropped this month, and well kept throughout the first year, if intended to be in good form. Mares will also be near foaling, and should not be worked beyond the end of the month.



Summary of business of this month :—Finish sowing oats, pease, vetches, buck wheat, flax, hemp, lucerne, saintfoin, rye, grass, clover, hay-seeds, and, if possible, barley. Turn sheep into clover, and finish dressing and rolling meadows. Put some of your cart mares to the stallion. Roll your wheat, clip young quick-sets, and pare and burn land if dry enough for the purpose. Draining may be proceeded with to advantage, as the hours of work are long, and such business should always be done by measure.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

Plant Potatoes for the main crop. Persons will use whole or cut sets according to the fancy; but there is an invariable rule regarding the soil to be observed, namely, to knock it about as little as possible with the spade, (consistently of getting it clean), potatoes requiring it to be rather close and tenacious. Moreover, if the soil should be a light and warm one, it is not to be treated with horse manure, but with the more cooling manure from the cow-shed. Prick and plant out all of the Cabbage kind; but never plant out from the seed-bed at once, the double remove bringing the plants to much finer and earlier perfection. All of the tap-rooted family (Carrots, Beet, Parsnips, &c.), may be sown, but the ground for the longer sorts should invariably be dug two spades deep, and they are all best sown in drills. Prepare your ground for planting out Cucumber plants. The following mode has been found to answer admirably, except where there is a gravelly substratum near the surface. Dig trenches two feet wide and one foot six inches deep, and sufficiently apart for the plants to run freely. Fill the trenches with a foot thickness of good horse manure, and bring the soil level over it. Sow Celery for main crops. Plant slips and cuttings of Kitchen herbs, but beware of giving too much water to Thyme. Continue sowing for succession crops as directed last month.

The grafting of all trees should be finished this month.

The fork should now be dexterously but delicately employed in the Asparagus bed, and the bed, when thoroughly cleaned, be dressed up and raked smooth. We may as well mention here, that in most places Asparagus beds are ruined, or prematurely exhausted, by late cutting. Capsicums, Love-apples, Tomatas, Vegetable Marrow, and the whole Gourd tribe, may be sown in pots, not more than two in a pot, for after-planting out.

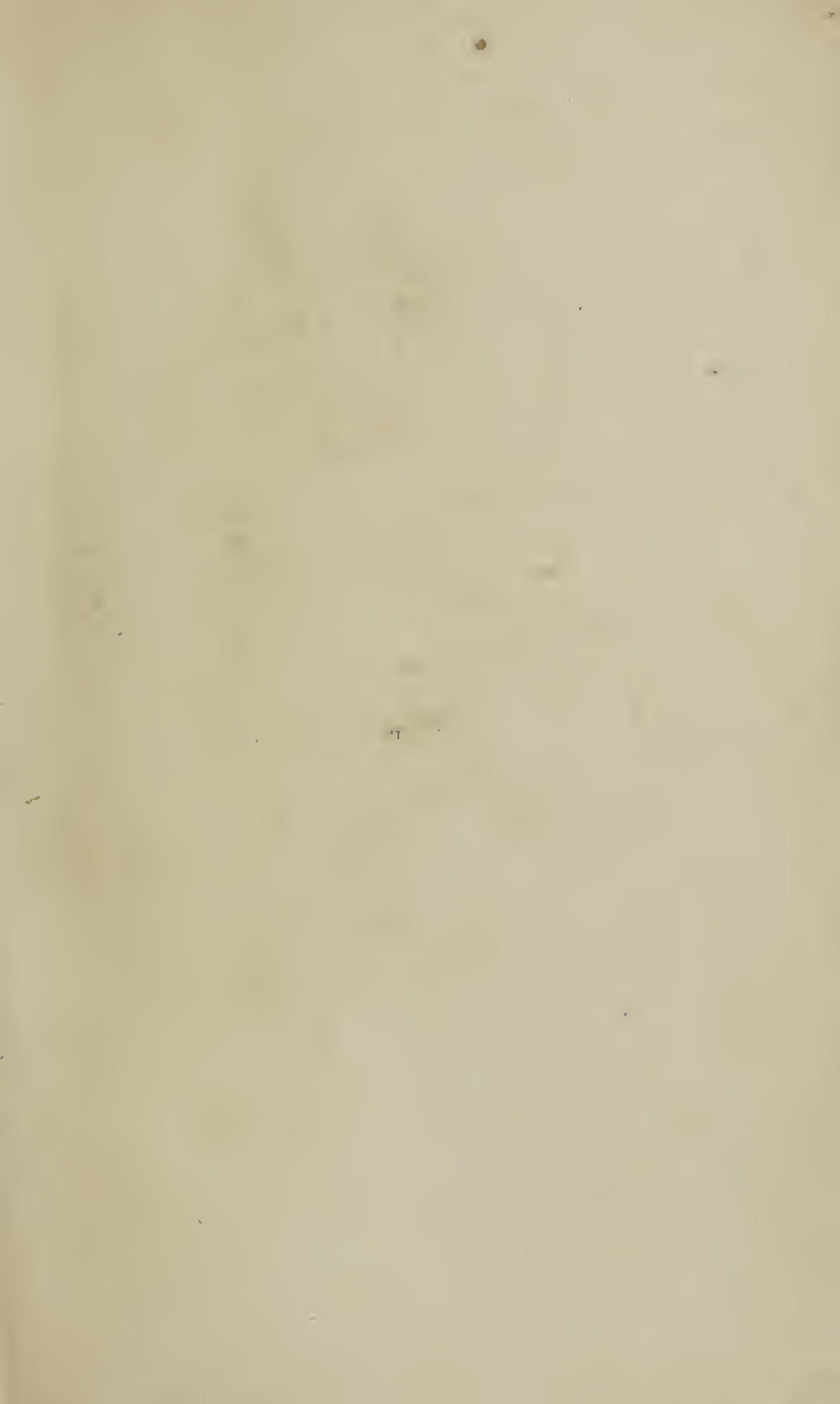
#### FLOWER GARDEN.

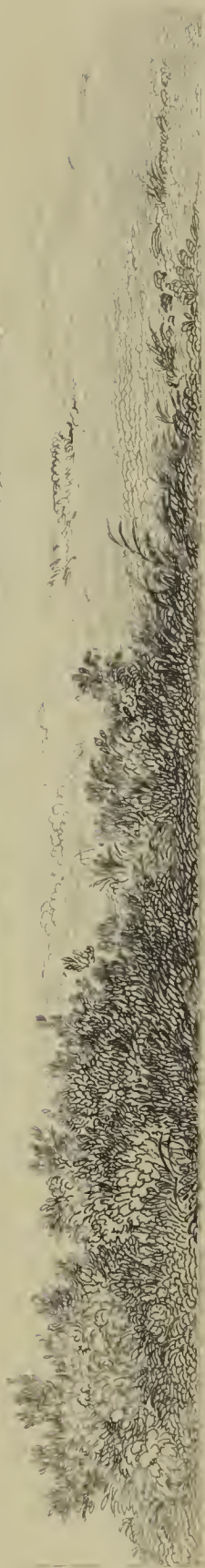
Auriculas during this month require very delicate attention from the eye and the hand of the grower, especially in such springs as those of 1837 and 1838. They should be exposed to neither sun, wind, nor cold, and yet have as much air as can be given compatible with these precautions. Tulips also require careful protection from frost and wet; if the grower, however, should observe their foliage turn dark, they must be watered all over and covered up until they resume a healthy appearance.

Camellias should, after flowering, be indulged with a moderate heat, to forward them to perfection.

Dahlias need considerable management, according to the state of their growth: until the cuttings are struck, they must be kept in a high temperature, and the heat of the beds be maintained. As soon, however, as they are struck and have got strength, they may be transferred to a cold frame, but must at the same time be vigilantly guarded from frost.

Carnations and Picotees may now be planted out into their blooming pots. Stocks, Wallflowers, and all hardy flowers, may also be planted out in the open ground. The hardy annuals, biennials, and perennials may be sown in the borders, and the tender annuals must be repeatedly shifted into pots of a successively larger size. Geraniums cannot have too much air when the weather is fine.







## R A C I N G.

*By Nimrod.*

What may be termed legitimate Racing, with horses of pure blood, does not commence until the April month, unless Easter should fall in March, the Craven Meeting at Newmarket always being held on the Monday of that week. There have, however, lately sprung up a number of what are called Spring-hunt Race-meetings, many of which take place in March, amongst the principal of which are—Croxtan Park, Leicestershire, Pytchley, Warwick, Liverpool, Litchfield, Cottisford (Oxon), Coventry, Bath, Bibury, Helder-ness, the Hoo (Herts), Cheltenham, and others. The first legitimate races, if we may hold to that term, are Catterick Bridge, and Malton, in Yorkshire, at both of which some of the best Colts and Fillies of the North make their *debut*, in stakes suited to their years. Chester is the next earliest principal meeting; it always commences on the first Monday in May, and affords five days' Racing. Amongst the plates is one Royal one, and the Tradesman's cup is one of the heaviest betting events of the year, those of the four great Meetings excepted. We may, indeed, say five, Goodwood having sprung up into a first-rate one, both as to stakes and company. There are, altogether, nearly a hundred and fifty places in Great Britain at which annual races are held (some have two and more meetings in the year), besides those in Ireland, which shows to what an immense extent the passion for the Turf has been carried. It is now spreading rapidly over the continent of Europe, in Germany and France in particular, there being nearly twenty places of sport in the last-named country.

The nature and stamp of the Race-horse, together with his general management, has undergone a great change within the last thirty years. It is said, that he is not the fine powerful animal he formerly was; and perhaps it is truly said. He is, however, a more generally serviceable animal, inasmuch as his action is lighter and quicker to suit the (for the most part) short races of the present day. There has also been another point gained by this evident change. The diversion of Racing, which will ever be popular in England, is divested of the charge of cruelty, by the almost total abolition of three and four mile courses. In olden times, six and eight mile Races were run, and we have reason to believe the distance was once extended even to twelve.

A great traffic is now carried on between Great Britain and the Continent in horses of pure blood, to the alarm of many persons, who think that foreigners, Americans in particular, will, in the course of time, rival us in the breed. There is no occasion for this alarm; such is the superiority of Englishmen in the breeding and rearing this animal, together with the superiority of feed to that to be met with on the Continent, that recourse must always be continued to be had to the fountain-head for pure Racing blood; and the demand for the foreign market rids England of much of its super-abundant blood-stock, which can very well be spared, to make room for that which is to succeed it.

The change in the management of thorough-bred stock, consists in the treatment of them during the first and second year of their lives. From the time of weaning, they eat very little grass, chiefly living on hay and oats, having physic given them as a safety-valve. This greatly increases the symmetry of their form, and prevents their being loaded at points which militate against speed. They are, however, not suffered to accumulate much flesh, for a fat colt is almost certain to fall away when put to work, and generally goes amiss. It is in their second year that they accumulate internal fat, called "adipose membrane" by the veterinarian, which, by impeding the action of the heart and lungs, is necessarily inimical to clear wind. The prevention of these evils is effected by the frequent administering light doses of physic, and by gentle work and sweats, during the second year.

Of the form of race-horses, there is no fixing precise rules. In fact, they have speed and stoutness under nearly opposite external forms (witness Eclipse and Childers, the one with round and strong, the other with high and fine, shoulders), with the exception of the shape of the chest, which must have a certain degree of depth, to enable the lungs to play freely.

The greatest stake (that we are aware of) on record, depending on a single heat, was 5,200 guineas! This was won by Dorimont, a horse four years old, the property of the Earl of Upper Ossory, at Newmarket, in 1776. This fortunate animal, the Bay Middleton of that day, also won for his noble owner the same season, in matches and sweepstakes, eight other races, making the sum, in hard cash, of 7,899 guineas, and the Grosvenor stakes and the Clermont cup. It is neither impossible nor improbable that the above stakes may ere long be exceeded in magnitude; the grand stakes already made to be run at Goodwood, in 1839, has twenty-three subscribers, 300 sovereigns each, h. ft., K.P.C., so that the exact amount cannot be ascertained until the day of trial.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—APRIL.

1. *Bakewell*, Derby.... Cattle and horses.  
*Belbroughton*, Worc. Cattle and cheese.  
*Brasiley*, Salop. .... General.  
*Burnham Market*,  
     Norfolk ..... Cheese.  
*Darlington*, Durham Cattle and horses.  
*Mitchell Dean*, Glost. Pedlery.  
*Little Driffield*, York Horses and leather.  
*Elham*, Kent ..... Cattle, horses, goods.  
*Gillingham*, Kent .. General.  
*Gisburn*, York ..... Horned cattle.  
*Greenwich*, Kent.... Amusements (3 days)  
*Hales Owen*, Salop.. Horses, toys, &c.  
*Hinckley*, Leic..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Kelvedon*, Essex.... Toys, &c.  
*Little Driffield*, York Horses and leather.  
*Kirkby Stephen*,  
     Westmoreland.... Black cattle and flax.  
*Loddon*, Norfolk.... Petty chapmen.  
*Middleham*, York.... Sheep.  
*Newcastle*, Stafford.. Cattle.  
*Norwich*, Norf..... Sheep, lambs, horses,  
                                     &c. (2 days)  
*Olney*, Bucks ..... Cattle.  
*Ripley*, York ..... Horned cattle & horses  
*Romsey*, Hants..... Horses, cattle, sheep,  
                                     swine.  
*Shepton Mallet*, Som. Cattle and cheese.  
*Shiffnall*, Salop .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
*Sidmouth*, Devon .. Cattle.  
*Slcalford*, Linc..... Horses, cattle, &c.  
*Souham*, Warw..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Swindon*, Wilts .... Cattle.  
*Thornbury*, Gloster Cattle and pigs.  
*Torquay*, Devon.... General.  
*Tring*, Herts ..... Cattle, hiring servants  
*Warwick*, Warw.... Horses, sheep, cheese.  
*Westbury*, Wilts .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
*West Wickham*, Kent Cattle.  
*Wimbledon*, Surry Pleasure.  
2. *Alcester*, Warwick.. Cheese.  
*Ashby de la Zouch*,  
     Leicester ..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Basingtoke*, Hants.. Cheese and cattle.  
*Bedale*, York ..... Cattle and leather.  
*Bury St. Edm.*, Suff.. But., cheese, millinery  
*Chipping Ongar*,  
     Essex ..... Hiring servants, &c.  
*Cirencester*, Gloster Corn, cattle, horses,  
                                     leather, oil, wool.  
*Clare*, Suff..... Toys, &c.  
*Danctry*, Northam. Hor. & horned cattle.  
*Bedham*, Essex .... Hogs.
2. *Foulsham*, Norf.... Small ware.  
*Gainsborough*, Linc. Cattle, toys, &c.  
*Godmanchester*, Hun. Cattle.  
*Halesworth*, Suff.... Scotch cattle.  
*Hitchin*, Herts..... Sheep and pedlery.  
*Longnor*, Staff..... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Milverton*, Som. .... Cattle.  
*Pershore*, Worc. .... Cattle and horses.  
*Redruth*, Cornwall.. Cattle.  
*Ripley*, York ..... Sheep.  
*Rochford*, Essex.... Toys.  
*Scottowe*, Norf.... Horses & petty dealers  
*Selby*, York ..... Cattle, wool, linen,  
                                     tin, &c.  
*Thame*, Oxford .... Cattle all sorts.  
*Totness*, Devon .... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
*Ware*, Herts..... Horses & other cattle.  
*Wincanton*, Som.... General.  
*Windsor*, Berks .... Horses and cattle.  
*Wicksuorth*, Derby.. Horned cattle.  
3. *Ashborne*, Derby .. Horses, cattle, wool.  
*Barnard Castle*, Dur. Cattle and horses.  
*Hartland*, Devon .. Cattle.  
*Hereford*, Hereford.. Cattle and horses.  
*East Isley*, Berks .. Sheep.  
*Leek*, Stafford ..... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Olley*, York ..... Cattle and household  
                                     goods.  
*Pentrick*, Derby .... General.  
*Redbourne*, Herts .. Sheep.  
*Ripley*, Derby ..... Hor. & horned cattle.  
*Rogston*, Cam. .... Cattle all sorts.  
*Stafford*, Staff..... Horses and cattle.  
*Trerbury*, Gloster.... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
*Trukesbury*, Gloster, Leather, cattle, pedlery  
*Walton*, Surry ..... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Wellingborn*, North. Horses and hogs.
4. *Adwarton*, Yorksh.. Lean cattle.  
*Mansfield*, Notts.... Horned cattle & hogs.  
*Sandbach*, Chester.. Cattle and horses.  
*Uttoxeter*, Staff. .... Horned cattle & sheep.  
*Witney*, Oxford .... Cattle.  
*Yarm*, York ..... Cattle, horses, sheep.
5. *Bicester*, Oxford.... Cattle and wool.  
*Burton on Trent*,  
     Stafford ..... Cheese, cattle, horses.  
*Colnbrook*, Bucks .. Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Deal*, Kent ..... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Derby*, Derby ..... Horned cattle.  
*Doncaster*, York.... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
*Droitwich*, Wor. .... Cattle, cheese, wool, &c.  
*Gloucester*, Gloster, Cheese.  
*Hailsham*, Sussex .. Horned cattle & pedlery

5. Horsham, Sussex .. Sheep and lambs.  
 Howden, York.....Horses, cattle, linen.  
 Kimbolton, Hunting. Sheep and pedlery.  
 Lamherhurst, Kent... Cattle.  
 Malpas, Chester .... Cattle, linen & woollen cloth.  
 Midhurst, Sussex .. Fat and lean cattle, sheep, &c.  
 Moreton in Marsh,  
 Gloster ..... Cattle.  
 Plympton, Devon .. Cattle & woollen cloth  
 St. Probus, Cornwall, Horses.  
 Rothbury, Northum. Cattle, lincns, woollens  
 Sedgfield, Durham.. General.  
 Southwick, Hants .. General.  
 Thirsk, York,..... Leather.  
 Watlington, Oxford, Cattle.  
 Wickwar, Gloster .. Cattle and horses.  
 Wigton, Cum. .... Horned cattle.  
 Woodbridge, Suff. ... Cattle.  
 Woodstock, Oxf.... Cheese, cattle, sheep.  
 Yarmouth, Norf.... General.  
 6. Ash, Kent..... Pedlery.  
 Biggleswade, Bedf.. Cattle.  
 Bootle, Cumberland, Horses and cattle.  
 Bridport, Dorset... Bullocks and sheep.  
 Chesterfield, Derby.. Cattle, horses, pedlery  
 Northampton, North. Great horse fair.  
 Worcester, Worc.... Cattle and linen cloth.  
 8. Atherstone, Warw.. Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Barnet, Herts ..... Drapery, mercery, toys  
 (3 days)  
 Evesham, Wor..... Cattle and horses.  
 Pontefract, York... Cattle, sheep, &c.  
 Prees, Salop .....  
 9. Blockley, Worcester, Cattle.  
 Leighton Buzzard,  
 Bedfordshire .... Horses and cattle.  
 Sutton, Notts ..... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
 10. Shrewsbury, Salop .. Cattle, cloth, cheese, &c  
 Tetbury, Gloster .. Horses, cattle, cheese.  
 Wisbeach, Cam. .... Horses.  
 11. Cheltenham, Gloster, Cattle and pedlery.  
 Crickdale, Wils. .... Sheep, cows, calves.  
 Stamfordham, North. Horned cattle & pigs.  
 12. Whitchurch, Salop .. Cattle, hempen cloth.  
 13. Oakham, Rutland .. Cattle.  
 Poulton, Lanc..... Horned cattle, &c.  
 14. Burslem, Stafford .. Cattle and horses.  
 Ilfracombe, Devon.. Cattle.  
 15. Beaminster, Dorset. Cattle and cheese.  
 16. Ellesmere, Salop.... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
 Shipston, Wor..... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
 North Tawton, Dev.. Cattle.  
 17. Rudgeley, Staff. .... Horses, sheep, cattle.  
 Warcham, Dorset .. Cattle, cheese, hogs.  
 18. Adwalton, York ... Lean cattle.  
 19. Barnstaple, Devon.. Cattle.  
 Fenny Stratford,  
 Bucks ..... Cattle.  
 20. Brampton, Cumb.... Horses and cattle.  
 Devizes, Wils..... Horses and cattle.  
 Usk, Monmouth .... Wool.  
 21. Chesham, Bucks.... Cattle.  
 Cleobury Mortimer,  
 Salop ..... Cattle, sheep, hogs.  
 22. Bedford, Beds..... Cattle.  
 Newport Pagnell,  
 Bucks ..... Cattle.  
 Warmminster, Wils.. Cattle and cheese.

23. Gt. Bedwin, Wils.. Cattle and hardware.  
 Bewdley, Worces... Cattle, cheese, cloth.  
 Campden, Gloster .. Hor., cattle, stockings.  
 Downton, Wils. .... Sheep and horses.  
 Bishop's Hatfield,  
 Herts ..... Toys.  
 Menhinnott, Cornw.. Cattle, &c.  
 Methwold, Norf.... Cattle and toys.  
 Orleford, Hereford.. Cattle (2 days)  
 Sawbridgeworth,  
 Herts ..... Horses.  
 Tenbury, Wor..... Horned cattle, horses, sheep.  
 Whitchurch, Hants.. Toys.  
 Wokingham, Bucks, Horses and cattle.  
 24. Brackley, Northam. Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Grassington, York .. Sheep.  
 Hungerford, Berks.. Horses, cows, sheep.  
 West Leigh, Lanc.. Cattle, horses, pigs (2d)  
 Lincoln, Line. .... Sheep & pedlery (4 days)  
 So. Shields, Durham, General.  
 Tadcaster, York .... Sheep and cattle.  
 25. Axminster, Devon.. General.  
 Bootle, Cumb..... Cloth and corn.  
 Burnham, Essex.... Toys.  
 Chester, Chester.... Cattle, cloths, hardware, hops.  
 Dronfield, Derby.... Cattle and cheese.  
 Holt, Norf..... Horses, &c.  
 Loughborough, Leic. Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Penrith, Cumb..... Cattle.  
 Snaith, York ..... Cattle, horses, pedlery  
 Standon, Herts .... General.  
 Toddingon, Beds.. Cattle.  
 26. Ovingham, Northum. Fat and lean pigs.  
 Settle, York ..... Sheep.  
 No. Shields, North.. Cattle and goods.  
 27. Alton, Hants ..... Sheep and lambs.  
 Boroughbridge, York Cattle & sheep (2 days)  
 Burford, Oxford .... Cattle and sheep.  
 Holmsworthy, Dev.. Cattle.  
 Kendal, Westmorel. Cattle and pedlery.  
 South Molton, Dev.. Cattle.  
 Pontefract, York... Cattle, sheep, &c.  
 Spalding, Line. .... Hemp and flax.  
 28. Cerne Abbas, Dorset, Hor., hogs, bullocks.  
 Malmesbury, Wils .. Cattle and horses.  
 Wernih, Chester .. Cattle.  
 29. Aberford, Yorkshire, Cattle and pedlery.  
 Altringham, Chester, Cattle and drapery.  
 Ashton under Lyne, Cattle and toys.  
 Bruton, Som..... Cattle.  
 Charing, Kent..... Cattle.  
 Chesterfield, Derby.. Cattle, horses, pedlery  
 Market Harbro', Leic. Cattle.  
 Harewood, York .... General.  
 Newchurch, Lanc.. Horned cattle & sheep  
 Rugby, Warwick ..  
 Solihull, Warw. .... Cheese, hops, cattle.  
 Ulberstone, Lanc. .. Pedlery.  
 30. Axminster, Devon.. General.  
 Chapel-in-le-Grith,  
 Derby ..... Cattle.  
 Gnisborough, York.. General.  
 Kegworth, Leic.... Holiday fair.  
 Kenilworth, Warw.. Cattle and pedlery.  
 Louth, Line..... Horses.  
 Penkridge, Stafford.. Cattle.  
 Pottton, Beds. .... Cattle in general.  
 Purton, Wils ..... Cattle.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—APRIL 1839.

LAST QUARTER .....	7th day, at 33 m. past	4 morn.
NEW MOON .....	13th day, at 18 m. past	11 aftern.
FIRST QUARTER.....	20th day, at 54 m. past	4 aftern.
FULL MOON .....	28th day, at 25 m. past	7 aftern.



MAY, XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
May 5	Deuter. . . 8	Matthew . . 3	May 5	Deuter. . . 9	Romans . . 4
12	Deuter. . . 12	Matthew . . 10	12	Deuter. . . 13	Romans . . 11
19	Deut. 16 to v. 18	Acts 10 to v. 34	19	Isaiah . . . 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
26	Genesis . . 1	Matthew . . 3	26	Genesis . . 18	1st John . . 5

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	W	ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES	4 38	7 22	18	11 12	5 4
2	T	Leonardo de Vinci died, 1519	4 36	7 24	19	morn.	5 40
3	F	Buonaparteland. at Elba, 1814	4 35	7 25	20	0 14	6 30
4	S	Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471	4 33	7 27	21	1 1	7 34
5	S	ROGATION SUN—5 AFT. EAST.	4 31	7 29	22	1 37	8 51
6	M	Day breaks 1h. 49m.	4 29	7 31	23	1 59	10 13
7	T	James I. ar. in London, 1603	4 27	7 33	24	2 17	11 59
8	W	Half Quarter	4 25	7 35	25	2 30	aftern
9	T	ASCENSION— <i>Holy Thursday</i>	4 24	7 36	26	2 44	2 31
10	F	<i>Easter Term ends</i>	4 22	7 38	27	2 53	3 59
11	S	Lord Chatham died, 1778	4 21	7 39	28	3 7	5 31
12	S	SUN. AFTER ASCENSION DAY	4 19	7 41	29	3 24	7 4
13	M	<i>Old May Day</i>	4 18	7 42	30	3 50	8 37
14	T	Day breaks 1h. 19m.	4 16	7 44	1	4 22	10 13
15	W		4 14	7 46	2	5 8	11 23
16	T		4 13	7 47	3	6 9	morn.
17	F		4 11	7 49	4	7 25	0 16
18	S	Buonaparte decl. Emp., 1804	4 10	7 50	5	8 44	0 49
19	S	WHIT SUNDAY	4 8	7 52	6	10 3	1 10
20	M		4 7	7 53	7	11 19	1 27
21	T		4 6	7 54	8	aftern	1 37
22	W	Princess Elizabeth born, 1770	4 4	7 56	9	1 42	1 48
23	T	No real night till July 22d	4 3	7 57	10	2 54	1 56
24	F	Queen Victoria born, 1819—	4 2	7 58	11	4 4	2 4
25	S	[ <i>Trin. Term beg.</i> ]	4 1	7 59	12	5 15	2 15
26	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	4 0	8 0	13	6 30	2 27
27	M	Pr. Geo. Cumb. born, 1819	3 59	8 1	14	7 45	2 41
28	T		3 57	8 3	15	8 58	3 9
29	W	KING CHARLES II. RESTORED	3 56	8 4	16	10 7	3 40
30	T	CORPUS CHRISTI	3 55	8 5	17	10 59	4 26
31	F	Anne Boleyn crowned, 1533	3 54	8 6	18	11 36	5 28

## MAY GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—This month is the delight of the stock farmer, his difficulties generally ceasing with the commencement of it. His artificial grasses carry him through the first half of it, when his old pastures are ready to receive all the stock he ought to send abroad for their food. Let him be careful in parcelling them out according to their respective situations, so as to make the most of his grass, and above all things, to feed close, to insure a plentiful succession of sweet herbage. Nothing is more distasteful to cattle than rough, sour grass, nothing more palatable and nourishing than that which is thick, short, and sweet. Sheep turned into old grass should follow each other according to the state of the flocks, whether for store or feeding, the latter, of course, having the preference. This is the principal month for folding sheep on fallows where that somewhat doubtful practice is pursued.

The dairy will now be in full operation. We are much inclined towards the continental custom of milking cows three times a day, it being a certain preventive of sore udders, by which teats are so often lost, and valuable cows rendered useless in a dairy. Cows that have once slipped their calves should be turned off to feed, the recurrence of this evil being to be expected. Cheese-making is now at its height, and continues to be so for the next three months; but as the nature of the soil has such great influence on the quality of it, we cannot offer any instructions on this subject here. Respecting quantity, however, we can assert that six cows, well fed during winter and summer, will yield as much milk as nine will afford on an opposite mode of treatment.

In purchasing cattle for feeding, select only those which evince the most thriving disposition to fatten with the least consumption of food, observing also the precaution of putting them on better, not worse, land than that on which they were bred, or depastured when in store condition. Let them feel soft and mellow to the touch, with loose skins and wide hips.

Hay-making commences this season, with several artificial grasses, although it is by no means general. Rye-grass, however, should be cut early, it being injurious to the land to let it run to seed.

On arable land, preparation for turnips, and working naked summer fallow where they are adopted, are the principal operations of this month. Also the culture by horse and hand-hoes of corn and pulse in drills. Potatoes (when omitted last month) may be planted, hemp and flax sown during the first fortnight, and tares for a successional supply. Also lucerne and saintfoine, with buck-wheat, may be still sown to advantage on limestone or chalky soil, either of which forces the growth of these plants.

We have already said that bone dust, in its uncalcined state, drilled with the seed, is the best and safest manure for turnips. On dry soils it never fails of success, having also a most beneficial effect on the succeeding barley crop. The Norfolk, or common white turnip, is excellent food for cattle, but it will not stand frost, the Swede being the only variety of this root, the yellow Scotch excepted, that can be depended upon for spring food in a generality of seasons. The seed of the turnip should be deposited by the drill immediately after the plough, so as to derive the benefit of the first evaporation of the land, which is conducive to the vegetation of all minute seeds. Hops are now poled, and in forward districts tied.

Fallowing for wheat is an operation of this month. Take a deep furrow, as deep as the soil will allow, and where your land will admit of it, lay it quite flat. All water-furrowing will be avoided, and your sample will have the benefit of an equal participation of sun and air, which it cannot have on highly ridged lands.

**Live stock.**—There are two systems of fattening meat cattle: one to buy them in October and November, and after wintering them on straw till February, to put them on turnips till March, turn them to grass in May, and sell them to the

butcher in September. Another, to purchase them lean in May, and sell them from grass in October. It is scarcely necessary to observe, the former is the most profitable. May, however, is the month in which meat sells best, and cattle which have been kept over two winters with one summer's grass, are those most sought after by butchers.

Tares for cart horses and store pigs should now become plentiful, and the remaining working mares should be put to the horse towards the end of this month, selecting such stallions as are quick in their action, and on short legs. They will foal in the latter end of April, when grass is making a shoot.

Forward sown beans and potatoes will require their first hoeing towards the conclusion of this month.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is very little to be done this month, except following up the ordinary directions already given for the last three. The usual succession crops may be sown, and by the good judge will be sown for the last time. The seed sown in June does not answer one time in five, and the reason for the failure is very obvious to the reader who will look back to our directions for March. Upon the warmest and best soil in England (Sandry, in Bedfordshire), we have tried the larger sorts of Peas, but they have failed, except in seasons uncommonly favourable. The careful amateur will now rather look to checking the vegetation of his garden than crowding it. The great thing is, to have generosity enough to thin your garden in May, at least for all esculents. If your Onions are thick, take them out by the handfull. If your Lettuces are jammed together, do not spare a few plants, and pursue the same system of giving room enough to each individual plant all round the garden. This is the month for watering, if the weather proves dry; but whenever you do water, do it well. A small shower from the watering-pan does more harm than good; it makes the ground like a cake, and if there is a particle of lime in the soil, as there is in most good soils, it causes an effervescence which destroys the germ of all green plants. Those who have Beans up and well in flower, may top them; but much mischief is often done in this very simple operation, by nipping carelessly: it is merely the top which should be taken off, the finger should never touch the stalk. Earthing up is more necessary to Beans than to any thing else, the reason why a close tenacious clay is the best bean-land. Potatoes should not be set after the beginning of this month; they run the risk of the dry rot; but if you should happen to be so late, take this precaution—sprout and cut your seed only the day before you set it. Two years ago, we lost half an acre by contemning this advice from an experienced gardener. Strawberries now require weeding, if you can weed them, but the weed (twitch) which they seem to feed is so indomitable, that we would rather not see them in a garden at all. They are a luxury, but not to those who, like us, have had once a year to turn up our gravel walks to eradicate the filth which they propagate in the borders.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

*Tulips.*—Keep the sun from them this month; as much water as you please round about them, but none on the flower itself.

*Dahlias.*—The same precaution as for Tulips. Avoid giving water to the root, but the earth sprinkled around them will do good.

*Geraniums.*—Nineteen people out of twenty keep their Geraniums all winter standing in pots, and yet do not shift them in May; this they should do, and let the pots be one size larger.

*Auriculas* should have plenty of water if they appear to decline, though that is hardly likely at this time of year.

*Ranunculuses.*—The only observation we have to make upon this flower will apply to all others. Break up the earth about it carefully, and hill it up without loading the stem.







## TROUT FISHING.

THE beauty of fishing is to do the business quick (though not in a hurry), because this sport is every moment dependant on the weather. Walton says, "before using, soak what lengths you have in water for half an hour." In the new school, I should rather say, draw what lengths you want through Indian rubber for half a quarter of a minute. Some dark, warm, windy, drizzly days, early in the season, and particularly when a fine breeze blows from off the banks of the river, when no one has begun fishing, the Trout are so easily taken, that a basket full is but little proof of skill. But at other times, and particularly when fish are well fed, is the time to see who is, and who is not, an angler.

In throwing a fly, raise the arm well up without labouring with your body; send the fly both backwards and forwards by a sudden spring of the wrist: do not draw the fly too near, or you will lose your purchase for sending it back, and therefore require an extra sweep in the air, before you can get it into play again. Avoid going too close to the edge of the water; throw, if you are clever enough to do it well, rather for the fly to become suspended for a moment across the wind, than directly down the wind, as it then falls still lighter, and, from this circumstance, is, of course, more likely to deceive a large fish. Prefer dropping the fly just under a bush or hedge, or in an eddy, to the open river, because your line is then more obscured from the light, and the larger fish generally monopolize the possession of such places, in order to find and devour the more flies and insects, which are usually abundant in such spots.

With regard to time and weather for fishing, it is now pretty well known to every school-boy; but I would just observe that, however favorable the time may be to all appearance, yet Trout will seldom rise well just before rain, or when they have been filled by a glut of flies. Moreover, Trout will frequently cease to rise well, even at the best of times, from being every day whipped at, by Anglers, from the same bank. The better plan is to go to the opposite side and throw against the wind. A friend and I once caught twenty-two brace by this means, while a whole tribe of professed anglers, who were fishing from the windward side, caught but three fish between them. If you use a landing-net, let it be as light as possible, very long in the handle, and three times as large as what people generally carry. Take care that neither that nor the man who may assist you with it, goes even in sight of the water till the fish is brought well to the surface and fairly within reach, and then you have only to put the net under him, or keep his eyes above water and tow him into it. Mind this, or the landing-net and your man will prove enemies instead of assistants to your sport.

Directly you have caught the Trout, crimp it, with about four cuts on each side, taking care to let the blade of the knife be in a sloping direction, so as to make every incision rather circular and parallel to the gills; then, if you have a pump at hand, let the Trout be pumped upon as hard as possible for about ten minutes; and if not, the laying it in cold spring water will do nearly as well. Having done this, put the fish away, not in water, but on stones; or, in short, in the coldest place that can be found. When dinner is nearly ready, clean the Trout, leaving the scales on, and pump on it for a few minutes more; then have a kettle of water, with a large handful of salt, and when the water properly boils, put the fish in; and an average size Trout (say one of a pound weight) will be done in about ten minutes, and should be sent to table immediately. A Trout should, if possible, always be dressed the day it is caught, and never put to soak and soften over fire, in cold water, as is the general custom.



## MISCELLANY.

During the month of May the march of vegetation, the development of leaves on the trees, and the flowering of plants, is rapid; every day some new flower is added. The creeping Crowsfoot in the uplands, and the Buttercups in the low meadows, clothe the grass with a brilliant golden yellow; while in other places, on shady slopes, and on ground over which the trees may have been newly felled, the Field Hyacinth covers the whole surface with its rich blue flowers. The Meadow Lichnis succeeds, until all are cut down in the great mowing of meadow hay. During this period, the banks are still covered with Primroses and Violets, and here and there with Pilewort. In the hedges, the Black Thorn first, and, afterwards, the White Thorn, blossom. In the orchard, a succession of blossoms on the Plum, the Cherry, the Pear, and the Apple trees, impart unspeakable beauty to the scene. The husbandman looks with a prospective pleasure at these promises of plenty in the orchard, and daily tends and watches the "setting" of the fruit. The gardens glow with varieties of the richest flowers.

The bright ultra-marine blue of the *Cynoglossum Omphalodes*, and of the *Veronica Chamædrys*, which cover every bank in May, and the blue Harebell, is as common as the yellow Crowsfoot. Early in the month, the standard Tulips are in full blow, and exhibiting every stripe, tint, and variety of colour. Towards the middle of the month, the rich crimson of the Peony, and the bright light of the Monkey Poppy, come into blow at nearly the same time. The yellow Poppy flowers fully, and continues to blow sparingly all the summer. Towards the close, the weather gets warmer, and is generally fine and dry, or refreshed by showers. It is, however, seldom hotter than temperate, and the nights are often cold. The blossom of the fruit trees gradually go off, the grass in the meadows gets high, and by the first week in June, the setting in of the Solstitial season is manifest by the blowing of a new set of plants, and the absence of dark nights.

## FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—MAY.

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| <p>1. Bridgenorth, Salop. Catt., hor., hops, wool, linen, butt. &amp; ch.<br/>         Burnham, Bucks.... Hor., catt., sheep, hogs<br/>         Callington, Cornw.. Provisions &amp; hardware<br/>         Castle Carey, Som.. Cattle and pedlery.<br/> <i>Chard</i>, Som..... Cattle and pedlery.<br/>         Colyton, Devon .... Cattle.<br/>         Harwich, Essex .... Rags.<br/>         Lancaster, Lanc.... Cattle, cheese, pedlery<br/>         Gt. Marlow, Bucks.. Horses, cattle, &amp;c. (3d)<br/> <i>Northleach</i>, Gloster. Cows and sheep.<br/>         Philips' Norton, Som. Great cloth fair.<br/>         Ollerton, Notts. .... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.<br/>         North Petherton,<br/>             Somerset ..... Shoes and toys.<br/>         Poole, Dorset ..... Toys.<br/>         Reading, Berks .... General.<br/>         Rufford, Lanc..... Horned cattle.<br/> <i>So. Shields</i>, Durham, General.<br/>         Shoreham, Kent.... Toys.<br/>         Stockport, Chester.. Cattle and pedlery.<br/>         Stonehouse, Gloster, Cattle and cheese.<br/> <i>Stonehouse</i>, Devon.. Cattle, &amp;c.<br/>         Tarporley, Chester.. Cattle and pedlery.<br/>         Tenbury, Wor..... Horned cattle, horses, sheep.</p> <p>2. Bingham, Notts.... Cattle and pigs.<br/> <i>Coventry</i>, Warwick.. Hor., cows, sheep (8d)<br/>         Oldham, Lanc..... Horned cattle, horses, sheep.<br/>         Orton, Westmorel... Black cattle.<br/> <i>Redruth</i>, Cornwall.. Cattle.<br/> <i>Stamfordham</i>, North. Statute.<br/> <i>Warkworth</i>, North.. Cattle.<br/> <i>Gt. Weldon</i>, Northam. Brass, pewter, cloths, &amp;c.</p> <p>3. Aldborough, Suff. .... Toys.<br/> <i>Bishop's Castle</i>, Salop Cattle, horses, sheep.</p> | <p>3. Bradford, York .... Cattle and household furniture (2 days)<br/>         Braintree, Essex.... Cattle, butter, cheese.<br/>         Bromyard, Hereford, Cattle, horses, sheep.<br/>         Bury, Lanc. .... Cattle, horses, sheep.<br/>         Colnbrook, Bucks .. Horses, cattle, sheep.<br/> <i>Crowcombe</i>, Som.... Cattle and drapery.<br/> <i>Derby</i>, Derby ..... Horned cattle.<br/>         Oxford, Oxford .... Toys and small ware.<br/>         Tregony, Cornwall.. Cattle, &amp;c.<br/>         Westerham, Kent .. Cattle.</p> <p>4. Amptill, Beds. .... Cattle.<br/>         Bisley, Gloster .... Horses and cattle.<br/>         Boston, Linc..... Sheep (2 days)<br/>         Chagford, Devon .. Cattle.<br/>         Chichester, Sussex .. Hor. &amp; horned cattle.<br/>         Gosport, Hants .... Toys, &amp;c.<br/>         Gravesend, Kent.... Toys, &amp;c.<br/>         Guildford, Surry... Horses, cattle, &amp;c.<br/>         East Harling, Norf.. Cattle and toys.<br/>         Henfield, Sussex.... Pedler's ware.<br/> <i>Houden</i>, York ..... Horses, cattle, linen, &amp;c.<br/>         Ipswich, Suff. .... Lean cattle and toys.<br/>         Lidney, Gloster .... Horned cattle.<br/>         Northampton, North. Great horse fair.<br/>         Overton, Hants .... Sheep.<br/>         Pontefract, York.... Cattle, sheep, &amp;c.<br/>         Shap, Westmoreland, Horned cattle.<br/>         Tamworth, Staff... Cattle and sheep.<br/>         Gt. Torrington, Dev. Cattle.<br/> <i>Wantage</i>, Bucks.... Horses, cattle, &amp;c.<br/>         Wilton, Wilts ..... Cattle and sheep.<br/>         West Woburn, Bucks Horses, cattle, &amp;c.<br/>         Wooler, Northumb.. Horses, cattle, sheep.<br/>         Wrotham, Kent .... Horses, bullocks, &amp;c.</p> <p>5. Caxton, Cam. .... Pedlery.<br/>         Chorley, Lanc..... Horned cattle.</p> |
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5. Northallerton, York, Cattle, horses, cheese.  
Rugby, Warwick....
6. Abingdon, Berks .. Cattle.  
Aldermaston, Berks, Horses and cattle.  
Bourne, Lincoln.... Horses and cattle.  
Buckingham, Bucks, Statute and cattle.  
Burnley, Lanc.... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Chipping Norton, Oxf. Statute.  
Cockermouth, Cumb. Horses and cattle.  
Coleshill, Warwick.. Horses and cattle.  
Dunmow, Essex.... Cattle.  
Dursley, Gloucester.... Cattle and pedlery.  
Halstead, Essex.... Cattle.  
Hawkshead, Lanc.... Cattle and pedlery.  
Ivinghoe, Bucks.... Cows, sheep, hogs.  
Knaresboro', York.. Sheep (2 days)  
Lewes, Sussex..... Horned cattle.  
West Looe, Cornwall, Cattle, &c.  
Macclesfield, Chester Cattle, wool, cloth.  
Maiden Beadley,  
Somerset ..... Cattle and cheese.  
Chipping Norton,  
Oxford ..... Statute.  
Pensford, Som..... Cattle, sheep, horses.  
Pleasley, Derby .... Sheep, cattle, horses.  
Rishorough, Bucks.. Cattle.  
Southampton, Hants, Cattle and cheese.  
Stalbridge, Dorset.. Cattle all sorts.  
Stanford, Line.... Horses and stock.  
Stogumber, Som.... Bullocks and sheep.  
Tavistock, Devon .. Cattle.  
Tenterden, Kent.... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Uttoxeter, Staff.... Horned cattle & sheep.  
Wednesbury, Staff.. Cattle and pedlery.  
Wem, Salop ..... Cattle, flax, linen, &c.  
Wigmore, Hereford, Cattle, sheep, &c.  
Winchcombe, Glost. Horses, cattle, &c.
7. Epworth, Lincoln .. Cattle, flax, hemp.  
Hambleton, Hants.. Toys, &c.  
Harold, Beds. .... Cattle.  
King's Norton, Wor. Cattle all sorts.  
Sidbury, Devon .... General.  
Soham, Cam..... Cows and horses.  
Stafford, Staff.... Horses and cattle.  
Thrapston, Northam. Pedlery, shoes, &c.
8. Aylesbury, Bucks .. Cattle.  
Dewsbury, York .... Horned cattle & sheep.  
Dorking, Surry .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
Downham Market,  
Norfolk ..... General.  
Dudley, Wor. .... Cattle, wool, cheese.  
Harlingden, Lane.. Cattle, hor., cloth, &c.  
Keighley, York .... Cattle, brass, pewter.  
Market Bosworth,  
Leicester ..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
Morpeth, Northumb. Horned cattle, sheep,  
horses (3 days).  
Padilham, Lanc..... Coopers' ware.  
Stockton, Durham .. General.  
North Walsham, Norf. Cattle, &c.  
Wigan, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, cloths.
9. Chaddle, Stafford .. Horned cattle.  
Banbury, Oxford .. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Beaconsfield, Bucks, Horses, cows, sheep.  
Beverley, York .... Horses and sheep.  
Bishop Auckland,  
Durham (2 days).. Sheep, cattle & horses  
Bishop's Stortford,  
Herts ..... Horses and cattle.  
Blyth, Notts..... Cattle and horses.  
Bridport, Dorset... Pedlery.  
Brighton, Sussex .. Pedlery.  
Chapel-in-le-Frith,  
Derby ..... Cattle.  
Cheltenham, Gloucester, Cattle and pedlery.  
Devizes, Wilts.... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Eccleshall, Staff .. Cattle & saddle horses  
Ely, Cam. .... Horses.  
Farnham, Surry .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
Garstang, Lanc.... Cattle and pedlery.  
Grantham, Linc.... Sheep and horses.  
Jallaton, Leic..... Cattle, cloth, metals.  
Hatherleigh, Dev. .. Cattle.

9. Hemel Hempstead,  
Herts ..... Sheep.  
Henley, Oxford .... Sheep.  
Higham Ferrers,  
Northampton .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
Kirkby Lonsdale,  
Westmoreland.... Horned cattle.  
Lifton, Devon..... Cattle.  
Linton, Cam. .... Horses and lambs.  
Liskeard, Cornwall.. Horses, cattle, cloth.  
Loughborough, Leic. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Matlock, Derby .... Horned cattle & sheep.  
Middlewich, Chester, Cattle.  
St. Neots, Huntingd. Cattle and pedlery.  
Newbury, Berks.... Horses and cattle.  
Oakham, Rutland .. Show of horses.  
Petworth, Sussex .. Horned cattle.  
Porlock, Som. .... Cattle.  
Scarborough, York.. Cattle and toys.  
Stockbridge, Hants.. Sheep.  
Twickenham, Mid...  
Ulberstone, Lanc.... Pedlery.  
Weobly, Hereford .. Horned cattle & horses  
Wetherby, York ... Horses, sheep, hogs.  
Winslow, Bucks .... Cattle.  
Wragby, Line..... Sheep.  
Yarm, York ..... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Yarley, Huntingdon, Horses and sheep.
10. Askriigg, York..... General.  
Bishop's Waltham,  
Hants ..... Hor., cheese, stockings  
Caistoo, Lincoln.... Cattle and sheep.  
Leyburn, York..... Horned cattle & sheep  
Southminster, Essex, Toys (9 days)  
Solihull, Warw.... Cattle, sheep, horses.  
Stevenage, Herts .. Hawker's ware, &c.  
Stroud, Gloucester .... Cattle, sheep, pigs.
11. Crediton, Devon.... Cattle.  
Durham, Durham .. Cattle, horses, &c.  
Staines, Mid..... Horses and cattle.  
Sunderland, Durham, Cattle, &c.
12. Cawood, York ..... Cattle & wooden ware.  
Chelmsford, Essex.. General.  
Collumpton, Devon, Cattle.  
Colne, Lanc..... Cattle and cloths.  
Congleton, Chester.. Cattle and pedlery.  
Corie Castle..... Dorset, hogs and toys.  
Evershot, Dorset .. Bullocks and toys.  
Ewell, Surry..... Horses, bullocks, &c.  
Haslemere, Surry .. Horses, cattle, &c.  
Haverhill, Essex.... Toys.  
Hertford, Herts .... Horses and cattle.  
Hope, Derby ..... Cattle.  
Lambourne, Berks.. Horses, cows, foals,  
boots and shoes.  
Ledbury, Hereford.. Horned cattle & cheese  
Leicester, Leicester, Horses, cows, sheep  
(3 days)  
Leighton, Huntingd. Cattle all sorts.  
Litchfield, Staff. .... Sheep and cattle.  
Lindfield, Sussex .. Horned cattle & horses  
Lowestoft, Suff. .... Petty chapmen.  
Lymington, Hants.. Horses, cheese, bacon  
Maidstone, Kent.... Hor., bullocks, goods  
Milnthorpe, Westmor. Cattle and horses.  
North Molton, Dev... Cattle.  
Pembroke, Hereford Horned cattle.  
Penniston, York .... Sheep, horned cattle  
and horses.  
Penryn, Cornwall .. Cattle, &c.  
Reeth, York ..... Pewter, brass, pedlery  
Stoke, Suff. .... Toys.  
Storrington, Sussex, Cattle and horses.  
Stow-in-Wold, Glost. Horses, cows, sheep,  
cheese.  
Sturminster, Dorset, General.  
Swaffham, Norf. .... Sheep, cattle, toys.  
Totness, Devon .... Great cattle fair.  
Towcester, Northam. Cattle and goods.  
Tuxford, Notts.... Cattle, pigs & poultry.  
Wadebridge, Cornw. Cattle, &c.  
Wenlock, Salop .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
Wirksworth, Derby, Horned cattle.



12. Wiveliscombe, Som. Cattle.  
Walsingham, Durlh. Cattle and goods.
13. Alnwick, Northumb. Hor. & horned cattle.  
Barrasley, York .... Cattle and pigs.  
Andover, Hants .... Leather.  
Brent, Devon ..... Horned cattle.  
Bridlington, York .. Cattle, cloths and toys.  
Burgh, Lincoln .... Sheep, cattle, horses.  
Falkingham, Linc. .. Horses, sheep, goods.  
Fletching, Sussex .. Pedlery.  
Hinckley, Leicester, Horses, cows, sheep.  
Horsham, Sussex .. Sheep and lambs.  
Leominster, Heref. .. Horned cattle & horses  
Longridge, Lanc. .... Cattle.  
March, Cam. .... Horses.  
Ripon, York ..... Cattle & goods (2 days)  
Silsoe, Beds. .... Cattle all sorts.  
Southam, Warwick .. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Spilsby, Linc. .... Cattle, &c.  
Thaxted, Essex .... Horses.  
Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, sheep, cheese.  
Wendover, Bucks. .... Cattle.  
Witham, Essex. .... Toys.
14. Arundel, Sussex. .... Cattle and pigs.  
Bath, Som. .... Cattle & merchandize.  
Belford, Northumb. Black cattle and horses  
Berkeley, Gloster .. Cattle and pigs.  
Bodmin, Cornwall .. Oxen, sheep and cloth.  
Bungay, Suff. .... Horses and lean cattle  
Castle Hedingham,  
Essex ..... Hops and cattle.  
Chertsey, Surry .... Horses and cattle.  
Fairford, Gloster. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Haltwhistle, North. .. Horned cattle, hor., &c.  
Hartlepool, Durham, Toys and fish.  
Heytesbury, Wilts. Horned cattle, sheep  
and toys.  
Huddersfield, York, Cattle and horses.  
Modbury, Devon. .... General.  
Newark, Notts. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Nottingham, Notts. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Nuneaton, Warwick, Horses, cows, sheep.  
Ramsbury, Wilts. .... Hor., cows, sheep, pigs  
Rochdale, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Stratford on Avon,  
Warwick ..... Cloth, hops, cheese.  
Stretton Church,  
Salop ..... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Tewkesbury, Gloster, Leather, cattle, pedlery  
Thetford, Norf. .... Sheep.  
Titchfield, Hants .... Toys.  
Uckfield, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
Waltham Abbey,  
Essex ..... Horses, cows, &c.  
Weighton Market,  
York ..... Horses, cattle, &c.  
Wells, Som. .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
Winchelsea, Sussex, Cattle and pedlery.
15. Chatham, Kent .... General.  
Nantwich, Chester. .. Cat., hor., cloths, &c.  
Nevent, Gloster .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
Oswestry, Salop .... Great fair for oxen.  
Over, Chester ..... Hor., live stock, onions  
Shrewsbury, Salop .. Cattle, hor., cloth, &c.  
Tattershall, Linc. .... Sheep and cattle.  
Tideswell, Derby .... Cattle and sheep.
16. Attleburgh, Norf. .. Cattle and toys.  
Brough, Westmorel. Horned cattle & sheep.  
Frodsham, Chester. .. Cattle & pedlery (3 d.)  
Kirk Oswald, Cumb. Horned cattle.  
Wellington, Som. .. Cattle.  
Whitstable, Kent. .... Pedlery and fish.  
Windham, Norf. .... Horses, cattle, &c.
17. Ashford, Kent. .... Wool.  
Amesbury, Wilts. .... Horses, sheep & cattle  
Brentford, Mid. .... Hor., cat., hogs (3 d.)  
Chippingham, Wilts, Cattle, sheep, horses.  
Holbeach, Linc. .... Horses.  
Kettering, Northam. Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Mere, Wilts ..... Cattle, pigs, cheese, &c.  
Newton, Lanc. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Oakhampton, Devon, Cattle.  
Orton, Westmorel. .. Sheep and black cattle
18. Alcester, Warwick. .. Cheese.  
Appleby, Westmorel. Horned cattle.  
Ipswich, Suff. .... Lean cattle and toys.  
Leek, Staff. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
New Malton, York .. Sheep, brass, pewter.  
Pateley Bridge, York, Cattle, wool, cloth.  
Skipton, York ..... Lincen, cloth & mercery  
Workington, Cam. .... General.  
York, York ..... Flax.
19. Helmsley, Black-  
moor, York ..... Cattle, horses, linen.  
Hereford, Hereford, Toys.  
Sheffield, Beds. .... Cattle.  
Stratton, Cornwall .. Cattle.
20. Amersham, Bucks .. Sheep.  
Appleby, Westmorel. Linen cloth.  
Bakewell, Derby. .... Horses and cattle.  
Battle, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
Beccles, Suff. .... Horses and pedlery.  
Berkhamstead, Herts Cattle.  
Bicester, Oxf. .... Cattle and wool.  
Cromer, Norf. .... Pedlery.  
Little Dean, Gloster, Pedlery.  
Biggleswade, Beds. .. Cattle.  
Bromyard, Hereford, Horses, cattle.  
Burton in Kendal,  
Westmoreland. .... Cattle.  
Cartmel, Lanc. .... Pedlery.  
Chichester, Sussex .. Horses and cattle.  
Darlington, Durlh. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Little Driffeld, York, Leather and horses.  
Dunster, Som. .... Pedlery.  
Evesham, Wor. .... Cattle and horses.  
Eye, Suffolk. .... Cattle and toys.  
Framlingham, Suff. .. Cattle, sheep, cloths.  
Greenwich, Kent. .... Amusements (3 days)  
Huddleigh, Suff. .... Toys, &c.  
Hales Owen, Salop. .. Horses, cattle, cheese.  
Helston, Cornwall .. Cattle.  
Hempnall, Norf. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
St. Ives, Huntingd. .. Cattle and cheese.  
Ixworth, Suff. .... Toys.  
Kington, Hereford. .. Horses and cattle.  
Kirkby Malzeard,  
York .....  
Manchester, Lanc. .. Hor., cloth, bedding,  
cattle.  
March, Cam. .... Household goods.  
Middleham, York .. Sheep.  
Newcastle, Stafford. .. Cattle.  
Newport, Hants .... Old horses & toys (3 d)  
Norwich, Norf. .... Horses, sheep, pedlery  
Ormskirk, Lanc. .... Horned cattle & horses.  
Oundle, Northamp. Horses, sheep, cows.  
Overton, Hants .... Sheep and toys.  
Portbury, Som. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Reigate, Surry. .... Bullocks and horses.  
Roxley, Cumb. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
Rothbury, Northum. Cat., lineus & woollens  
Rotherham, York. .... Cattle.  
Rye, Sussex .....  
Salford, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
Salisbury, Wilts. .... Hor. & pedlery (2 days)  
Sittingbourne, Kent, Linen and toys (3 days)  
Sleaford, Linc. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
Southwell, Notts. .... Pleasure.  
Stoke, Suff. .... Toys.  
Stoke, Devon ..... General.  
Sturley, Kent ..... General.  
Swindon, Wilts. .... Cattle.  
Wandsworth, Surry. .. Horses, cattle, &c. (3d)  
Westbury, Wilts. .... Pedlery.  
Whitchurch, Salop .. Cattle, hempen cloth,  
&c.  
Wickham, Hants. .... Cattle.  
Wootton Bassett,  
Wilts. .... General.  
Yalding, Kent ..... Cattle and hops.  
York, York ..... Horses and cattle.
21. Alford, Lincoln .... Cattle and sheep.  
Ashborne, Derby. .... Horses, cattle, wool.  
Ashby de la Zouch,  
Leices. .... Horses, cows, sheep.



21. *Bawtry*, York ..... Cattle and horses.  
*Bedale*, York ..... Horses, cattle, leather  
*Bingham*, Notts .... Foals and hops.  
*Canborne*, Cornwall, General.  
*Castle Carey*, Som. . . . . Bullocks and sheep.  
*Coggeshall*, Essex .. Horses & toys (2 days)  
*Colchester*, Essex.... Woollens.  
*Durham*, Durham .... General.  
*Ellesmere*, Salop.... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
*Epping*, Essex..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Farringdon*, Berks.. Horses and fat cattle.  
*Guisborough*, York..  
*Halesworth*, Suff.... Scotch beasts.  
*Hastings*, Sussex .. Pedlery.  
*Hawes*, York..... Woollen goods, &c.  
*Hempton*, Norf. .... Horses and cattle.  
*Henly in Arden*, War. Cattle.  
*Hingham*, Norf. .... Toys, &c.  
*Hitchin*, Herts..... Sheep and pedlery.  
*Knutsford*, Chester.. Cattle and drapery.  
*Lamberhurst*, Kent, Cattle.  
*Leighton Buzzard*,  
 Beds. .... Great horse fair.  
*Lewes*, Sussex ..... Horned cattle & horses  
*Longnor*, Staff. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Manningtree*, Essex, Toys, &c.  
*Long Milford*, Suff.. Cat., sheep, ped. (3 d.)  
*Mellon Mowbray*,  
 Leicestershire .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Midhurst*, Sussex .. Cattle, sheep, pigs.  
*Newark*, Notts. .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Newmarket*, Cam. .. Horses and sheep.  
*Northam*, Durham .. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Nottingham*, Notts. Cattle and sheep.  
*St. Mary Ottery*, Dev. Cattle, sheep, &c.  
*Paington*, Devon .. General.  
*Painswick*, Gloster.. Horned cattle & sheep  
*Pearth*, Cumb. .... Cattle.  
*Rochdale*, Lane. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
*Saxmundham*, Suff.. Toys.  
*Seaton*, Devon..... Toys.  
*Sellindge*, Kent .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
*Stoke Piges*, Bucks .. General.  
*Stone*, Staff. .... Cattle.  
*Waldershare*, Kent.. Toys and pedlery.  
*Wallsall*, Staff. .... Horses & horned cattle  
*Warsop*, Notts..... Horses and cattle.  
*Woking*, Surrey.... Toys, &c.  
*Woodstock*, Oxf.... Pleasure, &c.  
*Wooler*, Northumb.. General.  
*Yardley*, Northamp.. Horse, furniture, &c.  
22. *Barnard Castle*, Dur. Horses and cattle.  
*Basingstoke*, Hants.. Pedlery.  
*Ambleside*, Westmor. Horned cattle.  
*Abbot's Bromley*,  
 Stafford ..... Horses and cattle.  
*Market Deeping*,  
 Lincoln ..... Horses, stock, timber.  
*Dunstable*, Beds.... Great horse fair.  
*Kirby Moorside*, York, Horned cattle & horses  
*Lenton*, Notts..... Cattle.  
*Ludlow*, Salop ..... Horses, cattle, cloths.  
*Maidenhead*, Berks.. Horses and cattle.  
*Minchhead*, Som. .... Pedlery.  
*Redbourn*, Herts.... Sheep.  
*Royston*, Cam. .... Cattle all sorts.  
*Sherborne*, Dorset.. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Truro*, Cornwall.... Cattle.  
*Wellingboro'*, North. Horses, cattle, &c.  
23. *Adwalton*, York .... Lean cattle.  
*St. Austle*, Cornwall, Oxen, sheep, cloth.  
*Birmingham*, Warw. Hardware, cattle.
23. *Bishop's Stortford*,  
 Herts ..... Horses and cattle.  
*Buckingham*, Bucks. Statute and cattle.  
*Chipping Sudbury*,  
 Gloster ..... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
*Longtown*, Cumb.... Horses and linen yarn  
*Upton on Severn*,  
 Worcestershire .. Horses, cattle, sheep.  
24. *Charlbury*, Oxf. .... Cattle all kinds.  
*Chepstow*, Monmouth. Horned cattle.  
*Derby*, Derby ..... Horned cattle.  
*Kingston*, Surry .... Horses and toys.  
*Marshfield*, Gloster. Horned cattle.  
25. *Buckenham*, Norf. .. Cheese, cattle & toys.  
*Cuckfield*, Sussex .. Cattle.  
*Oakham*, Rutland .. Cattle and sheep.  
*Pontefract*, York.... Cattle, sheep, &c.  
*Ryleigh*, Essex .... Horses and toys.  
*Sandhurst*, Kent.... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Stokesley*, York .... Cattle, horses, cloth.  
*Stow*, Norf. .... Goods and horses.  
*Wainfleet*, Line. .... Cattle all sorts.  
26. *Camelford*, Cornwall, Cattle.  
*Donington*, Line.... Horses, hemp, flax.  
27. *Aberford*, York .... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Bradford*, Wilts.... Cattle and millinery.  
*Crowle*, Line..... Cattle, hemp, flax.  
*Dorchester*, Dorset.. Cattle, sheep, lambs.  
*Gillingham*, Dorset. Bullocks, hor., sheep.  
*Hindon*, Wilts..... Horses, cattle, cheese  
*Mitchinghampton*,  
 Gloster ..... Cattle, horses, cheese  
*Rothwell*, Northamp. Hor., cat., leath. (6 d.)  
*Rudgwick*, Sussex .. Horned cattle & sheep  
*Southampton*, Hants Horses, cattle, leather  
*Southwold*, Suff. .... Toys.  
*Spilsby*, Linc. .... Cattle, &c.  
*Sutton*, Warwick.... Sheep and cattle.  
*Sydenham*, Kent.... General.  
28. *St. Germain's*, Cornw. Cattle.  
*Newport*, Salop .... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
*Sheffield*, York.... Cattle, horses, cheese  
*Tiverton*, Devon... General.  
29. *Brampton*, Cumb. .. Horses, horned cattle.  
*Chapel-in-le-Grith*,  
 Derbyshire ..... Cattle.  
*Northleach*, Gloster, Cheese and cattle.  
*Stoke*, Cornwall .... Cattle.  
*Tadcaster*, York .... Sheep and cattle.  
*Wye*, Kent ..... General.  
30. *Aldstone Moor*, Cum. Cattle, horses, linen.  
*Baldock*, Herts. .... Cheese, cat., furniture.  
*Baunbury*, Oxf. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Barton on Humber*,  
 Lincoln ..... Cattle.  
*Bishop Auckland*,  
 Durham ..... Horned cattle.  
*Bury*, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, cloth.  
*Cranbrook*, Kent.... Cattle and horses.  
*Henley*, Oxf. .... Horses.  
*Mayfield*, Sussex.... Pedler's ware.  
*St. Neots*, Huntingd. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Penzance*, Cornwall, Cattle.  
*Rochester*, Kent.... General.  
31. *Berwick on Tweed*,  
 Northumberland.. Black cattle & horses.  
*Bingham*, Notts.... Foals and hops.  
*Bishop Auckland*,  
 Durham ..... Sheep and horses.  
*Chipping Norton*,  
 Oxford ..... Statute.  
*Coventry*, Warwick.. Flan., linens, woollens

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—MAY 1839.

LAST QUARTER ..... 6th day, at 43 m. past 3 aftern.  
 NEW MOON ..... 13th day, at 10 m. past 7 morn.  
 FIRST QUARTER ..... 20th day, at 27 m. past 6 morn.  
 FULL MOON ..... 28th day, at 45 m. past 10 morn.

## JUNE, XXX DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
June 2	Joshua .. 10	Mark .... 3	June 2	Joshua.... 23	1st Corinth. 16
9	Judges .. 4	Mark .... 10	9	Judges.... 5	2d Corinth. 7
16	1st Samuel 2	Mark .... 16	16	1st Samuel 3	2d Corinth. 13
23	1st Samuel 12	Luke..... 7	23	1st Samuel 13	Ephesians.. 1
30	1st Samuel 15	Luke..... 12	30	1st Samuel 17	Ephesians.. 6

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	S	Lord Howe's Victory, 1794	3 54	8 6	19	morn.	6 40
2	S	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3 53	8 7	20	0 2	7 41
3	M		3 52	8 8	21	0 23	9 25
4	T	King George III. born, 1738	3 51	8 9	22	0 38	10 49
5	W	King of Hanover born, 1771	3 50	8 10	23	0 50	aftern
6	T		3 49	8 11	24	1 0	1 37
7	F	Reform Bill Enacted, 1832	3 48	8 12	25	1 11	3 3
8	S	Mrs. Siddons died, 1831	3 48	8 12	26	1 25	4 33
9	S	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3 47	8 13	27	1 45	6 5
10	M		3 46	8 14	28	2 11	7 35
11	T	ST. BARNABAS	3 46	8 14	29	2 55	8 57
12	W	Collins, Poet, died, 1759	3 45	8 15	1	3 49	10 2
13	T	[Term ends	3 45	8 15	2	5 0	10 45
14	F	Battle of Naseby, 1645—Trin.	3 44	8 16	3	6 21	11 12
15	S	1st stone of Lon. Br. laid, 1825	3 44	8 16	4	7 42	11 30
16	S	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3 44	8 16	5	9 0	11 44
17	M	ST. BOTOLPH	3 44	8 16	6	10 17	11 56
18	T	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 43	8 17	7	11 28	morn.
19	W	K. John s. Magna Charta, 1215	3 43	8 17	8	aftern	0 4
20	T	Accession of Q. Victoria, 1837	3 43	8 17	9	1 50	0 13
21	F	Longest Day—Queen Victoria	3 43	8 17	10	3 1	0 23
22	S	[procl.	3 43	8 17	11	4 15	0 34
23	S	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3 43	8 17	12	5 31	0 46
24	M	MIDSUMMER DAY	3 43	8 17	13	6 45	1 8
25	T	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314	3 43	8 17	14	7 54	1 37
26	W		3 43	8 17	15	8 50	2 21
27	T		3 44	8 16	16	9 43	3 17
28	F	Q. Victoria crowned, 1838	3 44	8 16	17	10 9	4 29
29	S	ST. PETER	3 44	8 16	18	10 29	5 49
30	S	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3 45	8 15	19	10 44	7 13

## JUNE GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

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**THE FARM.**—When it is evident that in the event of not making a good summer fallow, there is a continual struggle for superiority between corn and weeds, the value of a fine warm month of June can be duly appreciated by the farmer. This object (the clean fallow) can only be attained, however, on land that has had the previous necessary stirrings in the spring, with time between them to admit of the growth of all annual weeds.

Independently of preparing naked fallow land for wheat when that practice is necessary, turnip sowing is this month at its height, and where intended for feeding in the winter, the season should not be delayed beyond the 20th. Where, however, the feeding with this root, the Swede for example, is intended to be carried on during all, or most of the spring months, the first week in July will be early enough to sow the seed of the Swede variety. This late season retards the flowering and consequent running to seed of the roots, which renders them in a great measure unfit for food.

Buck-wheat may still be sown this month on land broken up in Autumn, or, indeed, after turnips, and ploughed in, as a preparation for wheat. This is excellent husbandry on up-land, difficult to approach with manure in carts. Let it be rolled down with a heavy roller, and turned in when in flower.

Cabbages must be planted this month, in single rows, or ridges, the distance between the plants to be regulated by the richness of the land. The importance of green winter food directs the attention of the stock farmer to this excellent esculent, especially so when he has access to no manure but what is his own production. Potatoes and beans will now be fit for the second hoeing, the first having been done in May, each being a substitute for naked fallow.

Green food for soiling will now be at its best, whether saintfoin, lucerne, red or white clover, or rye-grass; red clover is best, tares only excepted, but which cannot be always cultivated to the extent required. Clover being a leguminous and succulent, and not a culmeferous plant, which rye-grass is, it is but little of a robber of land, compared with other grasses, especially when cut young.

No system of farming, its consequences being taken into consideration, pays better than soiling stock in the summer. There is on record a well authenticated statement of profit arising to Mr. Brown, of Markle, N.B., of £106. 7s. from eleven acres of clover and tares thus consumed between June 1st and October 2d. Pigs, likewise, soiled, return a good profit, and this is the month in which sows should farrow for the purpose of rearing a stock of these useful animals.

Sheep should be washed and shorn in June. The exact period for the operation is marked by the appearance of a new growth of wool. The fly is to be carefully looked to, and if folding with store sheep is practised, this is one of the best months; if with those on turnips, give a square yard to each sheep, and let them remain two nights on the same land.

Meadow hay-making is only now carried on in certain forward districts, but clovers and other grasses are generally stacked this month. They should be cut when young, for two distinct reasons: it causes them to grow more vigorously for a second crop, and being then fuller of sap, the quality of the hay is much better.

One word more about turnips. It is asserted, that it is unprofitable to sow turnips on clay soils. Unless under a particular system of general management, it is so, but Mr. Gregg formed the exception to the rule. By avoiding having his land trodden by horses after the first ploughing, and adhering strictly to the drill for all sorts of seed, he produced crops of turnips and clover on the stiff clays of Coles, not to be exceeded in abundance in any part of the kingdom.

*Odds and ends for this month:*—Hand-hoe lucerne, if first year; marl and chalk land; empty ponds and ditches; fell oaks not felled in May; and clear



your yards and barns for the produce of the forthcoming harvest. Finish preparation of land for turnips, rape, and cole seed. Roll your newly-sown turnips towards evening. Roll and plough on buck-wheat if in flower.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

Our readers will have observed that we have endeavoured in this elegant manual rather to give a scientific *coup-d'œil* of gardening than a practical directory. In the subsequent months we shall have more space to descend into particulars.

*Cucumbers.*—This is our favourite month for planting out Cucumbers. Too much haste is seldom good speed, and it is quite time enough to transplant upon such beds as we have already recommended. [See the notice for April.] It is not only time enough for that practice, but for another to follow it. The manure in the trenches should be left there until the year following; the ground in the interval may be used for spring Cabbages, then planted with early Potatoes, the manure then taken up and sow Turnips, and under the cover of these Turnips will grow the finest Mushrooms which ever grew out of a piece of old pasture. Transplant your Celery for a main crop, always remarking what we have already said—Don't plant too deep. As Cauliflowers come on, break in the leaves, but do this (which not one professional gardener in ten does) early enough. Transplant Lettuce; though no one need be at the trouble in the country, if they transplant out earlier between the Pea and Bean rows. Now is the time to plant the red-flowering Kidney Bean, which is so prolific as almost to defy gathering as it grows. We have not hitherto mentioned Endive; it ought to have been sown in March (any of the prickly sorts), and transplanted this month: but in transplanting you must give it plenty of room. It is many years since we saw a fine bed of Endive, the last in Mr. Vyner's garden at Gunby, in Lincolnshire; and every plant was a foot apart in the row, and the rows eighteen inches asunder. If you have any of the best sort sown, thin them out; you ought to thin them to such a degree, as to be able to trust a boy to weed them with the hoe afterwards. Mangel-wursel requires two feet apart every way, if you wish to have it fine and get the greatest weight off the land. In the notice for October will be found a practised mode of brewing and distilling Mangel-wursel.

A word here upon watering, for the watering-pan in the hands of an ignorant or lazy gardener does an infinity of mischief. In the first place, water in the cool of the evening; and in the second place, be sure that you do it effectually. A mere sprinkling does no good, and a half-watering does positive mischief. The latter only serves to turn the surface of the soil into a crust or cake, to debar the soil underneath from the general influence of the atmosphere. The earth should be well saturated with moisture; and observe, also, that you had better not begin watering at all, unless you are prepared to continue it perseveringly as long as the weather holds dry.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

In this month the florist has little to fear from wet, nothing from frost, but a great deal from insects and vermin. The vermin are the worst enemies to contend with. The slug is a desperate fellow if there should happen to be any rain; the common white-winged butterfly is almost as bad; and if the latter creature should appear (which it never does except in a brood of eight or nine on the same morning at noon), take a quarter of a pound of common tobacco, and burn, as a sailor would say, to windward of them; it will make them quit, though perhaps your neighbour will get them. You may water your Ranunculuses, if the weather is parchy; but with this and every other flower, observe never to water the flower (that is, the bloom), but merely the foliage.







## PIGEON SHOOTING.

As Pigeons are generally turned out at twenty-one yards, the knack of killing them consists in firing the instant they are up, and being careful not to shoot under them, as they take so hard a blow, particularly on the rump, that, if suffered to fly to any distance, they are apt to get out of bound before they fall. The larger the gun and the charge, the wider the circle of shot, and therefore the better to assist that shaking hand, which, among the most expert marksmen, may be occasioned by anxiety.

Plenty of powder, and a light charge of No. 6 shot, will do better for a man while nervous than very close shooting; or, at all events, till he has become cool and confident, which he generally will find himself after he has killed a few birds in succession. So little is the art of Pigeon-shooting the criterion of a good shot, that many of the very best performers at this are scarcely third-rate shots at other birds, and some of them perfect Cockneys in every other kind of shooting. It must, however, be admitted, that there is more difficulty in shooting Pigeons at a regular match than many by-standers are aware of. The man who has to exhibit before hundreds of people, and is, perhaps, betting hundreds of pounds, feels in general a very different sensation from the one who stands merely as a spectator, perfectly composed, and, while in this state, is confident of being able to beat those who are engaged in the match, although they may be shooting infinitely better than he perhaps could do if placed in their situation. In this, as in every thing else, it is far, very far, easier to be a fault-finder than a performer. Pigeon-shooting is carried on to a great extent in the neighbourhood of London, but the Red-house at Batterssea appears to take the lead in the quantity and quality of this sport, inasmuch as the crack shots around London generally assemble there to determine matches of importance, and it not unfrequently occurs that not a single bird escapes the shooter. Our continental neighbours, however, are not behind us in this, though they may be in most other field sports, as the following report of a match at the Tivoli Pigeon-shooting ground in Paris will show. The prize to be contended for was a new Purdy patent gun—pigeons, twenty-five—distance, thirty yards,—and the following was the result of the contest :

Prince Benjamin de Rohan	killed 13,	missed 12
Prince d'Eckmutel .....	— 12	— 13
Baron Leopold d'Ivrey ....	— 18	— 7
The Hon. Mr. Saville.....	— 15	— 10
Lord Henry Seymour.....	— 19	— 6

His lordship of course won the gun; but it may surprise some of my readers, when they hear to what an extent Pigeon-shooting is carried on in Paris. Since 1831, Mr. Byron, the proprietor of the Tivoli gardens and the Racing Calendar, has trapped 128,000 birds; and, I am given to believe, that any of our English crack shots will be accommodated with a match by the members of this club, which amounts to one hundred and ten, amongst whom will be found the *élite* of French sportsmen.

Baron d'Ivrey is one of the very best game shots in France, and is mentioned by Nimrod, in his French tour, as having exhibited some fine shooting in his presence, when he accompanied Lord Henry Seymour and himself to his stud farm, near Versailles, where his lordship has a small preserve of game. On September 26, 1837, he was matched against Captain Fletcher Welch, for 10,000 francs a-side, to shoot fifty birds each, at thirty yards, *with one barrel*, which he won by killing twenty-eight in forty-four, the Captain killing only twenty-four in forty-four. The Captain was backed by Sir Joseph Hawley; and some idea may be formed of the interest the match created, by the fact, that 30,000 francs exchanged hands as the result,—160 persons being present.

## THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The subjoined list of the respective Yachts, Tonnage, Owners' Names, and distinguishing Colours, belonging to "THE THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB," will be found useful to our aquatic readers.

*Patroness.*—THE QUEEN.

*Vice Patron.*—Admiral Sir T. HARDY.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
1	Ada Jane.....	17	J. T. Hewes, Esq. ....	Blue, with red cross.
2	Adelaide.....	6	R. Williams, Esq. ....	White, with red border.
3	Alert .....	18	W. Lyon, Esq. ....	White, with green cross.
4	Andromeda .....	6	H. Williams, Esq. ....	Black castle on yellow ground.
5	Apollo .....	8	G. Bainbridge, Esq. ....	
6	Arrow .....	80	Richard Else, Esq. ....	White, two red arrows crossed.
7	Arrow .....	7	Richard Frankham, Esq. ....	Blue, with white arrow.
8	Atalanta .....	14	D. Banks, Esq. ....	White over red.
9	Bermudian Maid ..	7	H. Bailes, Esq. ....	Red over white.
10	Brilliant .....	8	J. T. Hewes, Esq. ....	
11	Caroline .....	36	Capt. Sir J. Marshall, R.N..	White, with St. George's cross.
12	Cat .....	21	N. Reid, Esq. ....	Black cat, on white ground.
13	Coote .....	4	B. W. Holt, Esq. ....	
14	Eliza.....	15	Capt. R. Bingal, R.M.	
15	Elizabeth .....	42	R. Else, Esq. ....	Red and white.
16	Euphrosyne .....	13	T. Larkin, Esq. ....	
17	Figaro .....	21	R. T. Wells, Esq. ....	White, with blue star.
18	Fortitude .....	10	G. Everitt & J. W. White, Esqrs.	White, with red star.
19	Gazelle .....	25	G. Gunston, Esq. ....	White, with red arrow.
20	Georgiana .....	48	Capt. G. Rooke, Esq. ....	White, with large red cross, & yellow cross in centre.
21	Haidee.....	6	W. Pegg, Esq. ....	Blue and white.
22	Highland Lassie ..	26	T. C. Jones, Esq. ....	
23	Iris .....	15	C. Stronge & T. Holmes, Esqrs.	Black spread eagle, yell. ground.
24	Isabella .....	25	J. V. Lane, Esq. ....	
25	Jack Tar .....	21	T. Lloyd, Esq. ....	Blue and white, chequered.
26	Lady Emma .....	8	J. T. Hewes, Esq. ....	Black, with red cross.
27	Lady Louisa .....	13	T. Smith, Esq. ....	Blue.
28	La Naïde.....	40	T. S. Barwell, Esq. ....	
29	Mab .....	4	Hon. Col. De Ross .....	Green.
30	Malibran.....	10	W. Sawyer, Esq. ....	White, blue border & red cross.
31	Maria .....	8	R. Mills & E. Bayly, Esqrs. ..	Blue, with white ball.
32	Matchless .....	21	R. Williams, Esq. ....	White, with red border.
33	Minnow .....	15	Capt. R. Westenra. ....	
34	Nautilus .....	6	F. Helmore, Esq. ....	Blue, with white star.
35	Nereid.....	19	T. Robson, Esq. ....	Red, with St. Andrew's cross.
36	Oberon .....	44	R. Bell, Esq. ....	White and red stripes.
37	Oberon .....	6	D. W. Davidson, Esq. ....	Red, and white cross.
38	Ocean .....	5	W. Chillingworth, Esq. ....	Red, with white Maltese cross.
39	Osprey.....	20	T. Holmes & C. Stronge, Esqrs.	
40	Peggy .....	4	H. Elmore, Esq. ....	Red and white, chequered.
41	Petrel .....	15	W. Egan, Esq. ....	Red.
42	Princess Victoria..	25	G. Barron, Esq. ....	Imperial crown, white ground.
43	Queen Victoria....	22	T. Smith, Esq. ....	Red.
44	Remus.....	28	Capt. Sir W. Symonds, R.N.	White, with St. George's cross, and crest.
45	Ripple .....	9	B. W. Holt, Esq. ....	Blue, with white diamond.
46	Romulus .....	29	Lord Wharnccliffe .....	White.
47	Rosabelle .....	24	J. Head, Esq. ....	
48	Rover .....	8	J. D. Bishop, Esq. ....	
49	Sabrina .....	21	H. Gunston, Esq. ....	White before red.
50	Secret .....	7	W. Harvey, Esq. ....	Blue, with post letter.
51	Spray .....	14	E. Nairne, Esq. ....	
52	Success .....	20	R. Hope, Esq. ....	
53	Sun .....	39	R. Green, Esq. ....	St. George's jack, with blue square in centre.
54	Telemachus .....	21	J. Williams, Esq. ....	Scarlet and white, diagonally reversed.
55	Thetis .....	16	W. Covington, Esq. ....	Red, white crescent and star.
56	Victorine .....	18	T. & C. Stokes, Esqrs. ....	Blue, with white cross.
57	Violet .....	7	T. Sutton, Esq. ....	White, with two red stars.
58	Wasp .....	19	Lord H. Cholmondeley.	
59	Wave .....	10	J. S. Christian, Esq. ....	White, with red cross.
60	Widgeon.....	20	T. E. Snook & J. H. Cassel, Esq.	Red, with red star.
61	Woman .....	31	Capt. W. H. Armstrong ....	Green and white stripes.
62	Zephyr.....	23	B. J. Laver, Esq. ....	White, with red cross.

## FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—JUNE.

1. Caistor, Line. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Leicester, Leic. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Mounton Hampstead, Dev.* .. Cattle.
2. Settle, York. .... Cattle and sheep.
3. *Mells*, Som. .... Cattle, cheese, toys.  
*Stamford*, Linc. .... Horses and stock.  
*Toddington*, Beds. .... Cattle.  
Uttoxeter, Staff. .... Horned cattle & sheep  
Lit. Walsingham, Norf. .... Horses & pedlery.  
Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, sheep, cheese.
4. Rudgeley, Staff. .... Hor., cat., &c. (4 days)
5. *Malmesbury*, Wilts. .... Cattle and horses.  
*Milbourne*, Som. .... Cattle and toys.
6. *Adwalton*, York. .... Lean cattle.  
*Askrigg*, York. .... General.  
*Bedale*, York. .... Horses, cattle, leather  
*Ashburton*, Devon. .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
*Dalton*, Lane. .... Horned cattle.  
*Hullaton*, Leic. .... Cattle, horses, cloth,  
pewter, brass.  
*Lenham*, Kent. .... Cattle.  
*Ripon*, York. .... Cattle & goods (2 days)  
*Seale*, Kent. .... Toys.
7. *Bicester*, Oxf. .... Horses, cows, sheep,  
pigs, wool.
8. *Ravenglass*, Cumb. .... Horses, cattle, yarn.
9. *Steyning*, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Swallowfield*, Bucks. .... Toys.
10. *Appleby*, Westmorel. .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Rugby*, Warw. ....
11. *Brandon*, Suff. .... Cattle, toys, &c.  
*Grampound*, Cornw. .... Cattle.  
*Liphook*, Hants. .... Horned cattle & horses  
*Menhinnott*, Cornw. .... Cattle, &c.  
*Newnham*, Gloster. .... Horses and sheep.  
*Wokingham*, Bucks. .... Horses and cattle.
12. *Prescot*, Lane. .... Cattle, horses, toys.  
*Stockland*, Dorset. .... Cattle.
13. *Tenbury*, Worc. .... Horn. eat., hor., sheep  
*Christehureh*, Hants. .... Horses and bullocks.  
*Nantwich*, Chester. .... Hor., cat., flannel, &c.  
*Purfleet*, Essex. .... General.  
*Whittlesey*, Cam. .... Horses.
14. *Aylesbury*, Bucks. .... Cattle.  
*Hailsham*, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.
16. *Falkingham*, Linc. .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
*Melcombe Regis*, Dorset. .... (3 days)
17. *Bradford*, York. .... Cattle, sheep and fur-  
niture (3 days)  
*Grimsby*, Line. .... Sheep.  
*Taunton*, Som. .... Bullocks and horses.  
*Thorne*, York. .... Cat., hor., pedlery (3 d)  
*Whitechurch*, Hants. .... Toys.
18. *Droitwich*, Nor. .... Cattle, cheese, wool.  
*Monmouth*, Monm. .... Wool.  
*Rotherfield*, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Shepton Mallet*, Som. .... Cattle and cheese.
19. *South Molton*, Dev. .... Cattle.  
*Northampton*, North. .... Great horse fair.  
*Oswestry*, Salop. .... Great fair for oxen.
20. *Abingdon*, Berks. .... Cattle.  
*Adwalton*, York. .... Lean cattle.  
*Colford*, Gloster. .... Wool.  
*Kidderminster*, Wor. .... Cat., hor., cheese, linen  
*Maidstone*, Kent. .... Hor., bullocks, goods.  
*Usk*, Monmouth. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery
21. *Ross*, Hereford. .... Wool, &c.  
*Worksop*, Notts. .... Cattle and sheep.
22. *Amesbury*, Wilts. .... Horses, sheep & cattle.
22. *Blechingley*, Surry. .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
*Boroughbridge*, York. .... Horses, cattle, hard-  
ware (2 days)  
*Broadwater*, Sussex. .... Cattle, sheep, horses.  
*Chepstow*, Monmou. .... Wool.  
*Clippenham*, Wilts. .... Cattle, hogs, horses.  
*Chudleigh*, Devon. .... Sheep.  
*Gaywood*, Norf. .... Horses.  
*Hatherleigh*, Devon. .... Cattle.  
*Havant*, Hants. .... Toys.  
*Horneastle*, Line. .... Cattle, &c.  
*Ledbury*, Hereford. .... Cattle, cheese, wool.  
*Macclesfield*, Chester. .... Cattle, wool, cloth.  
*Newport Pagnell*, Bucks. .... Cattle.  
*Shipston*, Wor. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Tewkesbury*, Gloster. .... Leather, cattle, pedlery  
*Wadebridge*, Cornw. .... Cattle, &c.  
*Wellington*, Salop. .... Cattle, horses, &c.
23. *Somersham*, Hunt. .... General.
24. *Alcester*, War. .... Cheese.  
*Bridgewater*, Som. .... Cattle and goods.  
*Bromsgrove*, Worc. .... Linen, cheese, horses.  
*Cambridge*, Camb. .... Horses, wood, earthen-  
ware (3 days)  
*Chipping Sudbury*,  
*Gloster* .... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
*Debenham*, Suff. .... For braziers and toys.  
*Farnham*, Surry. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
*Halifax*, York. .... Horses.  
*Kirkham*, Lane. .... Horses & horned cattle  
*Newton Abbots*, Dev. .... Horned cattle.  
*Orford*, Suff. .... Toys.  
*Romford*, Essex. .... Horned cattle & horses  
*Selby*, York. .... Cattle, wool, linen,  
copper, &c.  
*Shaftesbury*, Dorset. .... Cattle all sorts.  
*Snaith*, York. .... Cattle, horses, pedlery  
*Wallingford*, Berks. .... Horses.  
*Wareham*, Dorset. .... Cattle, cheese, hogs.  
*Witheridge*, Devon. .... Cattle.
25. *Penshurst*, Kent. .... Amusement (2 days)
26. *Arminster*, Devon. .... General.  
*Brackley*, Northam. .... Hor., cows, hiring serv.  
*Hastings*, Sussex. .... Pedlery.  
*Penhow*, Worc. .... Cattle and horses.
27. *Wigan*, Lane. .... Hor. & horned cattle.
28. *Burslem*, Stafford. .... Cattle and horses.  
*Folkstone*, Kent. .... Pedlery.  
*Higham Ferrers*,  
*Northampton* .... Horses and cattle.  
*Yeovil*, Som. .... Horses, cattle, wool.
29. *Beeches*, Suff. .... Horses and pedlery.  
*Buntingford*, Herts. .... Pedlery.  
*Camborne*, Cornwall. .... General.  
*Fareham*, Hants. .... Corn, cheese, hops, &c.  
*Grassington*, York. .... Sheep.  
*Haigh*, Lane. .... General.  
*Hoddesdon*, Herts. .... Toys.  
*Horndon-on-Hill*, Essex. .... Wool.  
*Olney*, Bucks. .... Cattle.  
*Reepham*, Norf. .... Ordinary horses.  
*Stafford*, Staff. .... Wool.  
*Standish*, Lane. .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
*Uffculme*, Devon. .... Cattle.  
*Weir*, Salop. .... Cattle, horses, linen, &c.
30. *Bridgenorth*, Salop. .... Cattle, hops, wool,  
linen and horses.  
*Hornby*, Lane. .... Horned cattle & horses  
*Spalding*, Line. .... Horses and beasts.

## THE MOON'S CHANGES—JUNE 1839.

LAST QUARTER ..... 4th day, at 37 m. past 11 aftern.  
 NEW MOON ..... 11th day, at 42 m. past 2 aftern.  
 FIRST QUARTER ..... 18th day, at 1 m. past 10 aftern.  
 FULL MOON ..... 26th day, at 0 m. past 12 midn.



## JULY, XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
July 7	2d Samuel 12	Luke. .... 19	July 7	2d Samuel 19	Colossians 3
14	2d Samuel 21	John .... 2	14	2d Samuel 24	2d Thess... 1
21	1st Kings.. 13	John .... 9	21	1st Kings.. 17	1st Timothy 6
28	1st Kings.. 18	John .... 16	28	1st Kings.. 19	Philemon

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.				M A	MOON.			
			Rises.		Sets.			Rises.		Sets.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.	h.	m.
1	M	Battle of the Boyne, 1690	3	45	8	15	20	10	56	8	37
2	T	Union with Ireland, 1800	3	45	8	15	21	11	8	10	1
3	W	Dog Days begin [1776	3	46	8	14	22	11	18	11	24
4	T	American Independence dec.,	3	47	8	13	23	11	32	aftern	
5	F	Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685	3	47	8	13	24	11	49	2	14
6	S	Old Midsummer Day	3	48	8	12	25	morn.		3	42
7	S	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3	49	8	11	26	0	11	5	12
8	M	William IV. buried, 1837	3	49	8	11	27	0	43	6	35
9	T	Fire Insurances expire	3	50	8	10	28	1	38	7	42
10	W		3	51	8	9	29	2	37	8	32
11	T	Robert Bruce born, 1274	3	52	8	8	1	3	53	9	11
12	F	Battle of Aghrim, 1691	3	53	8	7	2	5	17	9	33
13	S		3	54	8	6	3	6	37	9	49
14	S	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	3	55	8	5	4	7	56	10	1
15	M	St. Swithin's Day	3	56	8	4	5	9	11	10	10
16	T	Sir Josh. Reynolds born, 1723	3	57	8	3	6	10	23	10	19
17	W		3	58	8	2	7	11	35	10	29
18	T	Petrarch died, 1374	4	0	8	0	8	aftern		10	39
19	F	K. George IV. crowned, 1820	4	1	7	59	9	1	59	10	53
20	S	St. Margaret	4	2	7	58	10	3	14	11	10
21	S	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	4	3	7	57	11	4	28	11	35
22	M	Twilight begins 0h. 21m.	4	5	7	55	12	5	39	morn.	
23	T		4	6	7	54	13	6	42	0	9
24	W	Gibraltar taken, 1704	4	7	7	53	14	7	31	1	0
25	T	ST. JAMES	4	8	7	52	15	8	6	2	8
26	F	St. Anne	4	9	7	51	16	8	30	3	30
27	S	French Revolution, 1830	4	11	7	49	17	8	51	4	55
28	S	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	4	12	7	48	18	9	4	6	22
29	M	Twilight begins 1h. 14m.	4	14	7	46	19	9	17	7	43
30	T		4	15	7	45	20	9	25	9	11
31	W	Charles X. dethroned, 1830	4	17	7	43	21	9	40	10	35

## JULY GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

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**THE FARM.**—This is the principal month for cutting meadows and making hay, a process practised in England alone as it should be practised. It is, however, impossible to enter fully into this subject here, although it may be in our power to offer a few hints. First, observe with attention the growth and maturity of grass before you commence mowing it. If cut too early, and before the sap has properly circulated throughout the blade, it shrinks when converted into hay, and is likewise reduced in quality. Then, again, it will also receive injury if allowed to stand till it sheds its seed. Secondly, mow your meadows when the grass is in full bloom, and other grass lands when the tops of the grass appear brown. If it becomes yellow at the bottom, be assured you are late in mowing it. Thirdly, cut your crops close to the ground, not only to the advantage of the next crop (for grass never thrives well if not mown close), but according to the old saying of “an inch at bottom is worth a foot at top.” Engage plenty of hands for hay-making; should the weather be unpropitious, you will lose nothing by so doing, as there are various other occupations in which they can be profitably employed. Should your hay be damaged by wet weather, fail not to salt it; cattle will break through stone walls to devour it when salted, whereas they would not otherwise touch it. Eight pounds to a ton will be found sufficient. Remember to leave some aftermath, or rouen, to help to carry out your stock in the spring, unless well provided with watered meadows which will be ready to turn into in March.

This is an interesting month to the grazier, as he will be able to judge of the individual progress his cattle are making towards maturity. Such as have been well fed in the winter, and are kindly in their nature, will begin to show proof, and here is a secret not generally known. Let one bullock be wintered on straw, and another on hay; although the latter be not a pound heavier for what he has eaten, he will get a great start of the former in the two first months of grass.

Middle-sized cattle generally pay best, on the average quality of land. Of the larger sort, not more than one ox and one sheep can be made fat on an acre of the best pastures in Lincolnshire and other grazing counties. Feeding cattle should be seen by their owner at least once a day.

Forward lambs may now be weaned when intended for stock; but, observe, their keep must be good. This is also a principal month for folding. As to cattle in yards, and also pigs, there is no excuse for their not doing well. Green food of all descriptions is abundant, and the farmer should remember, that manure made by the soiling system in the summer is of the very best description, owing to the excessive fermentation it undergoes. Where dairies are kept, their produce will be at its height, and the profit from store pigs, or the waste, or offal, ought to pay expenses, such as wages, firing, &c.

On arable land, much is now to be done. Paring and burning, dunging fallows for wheat, hand-hoeing early turnips, and finishing sowing others; hoeing cabbages if necessary, also potatoes, and this with the skim (which cuts and loosens the earth without turning it over), if they have been previously horse-hoed; also carrots, if fit, and beans, if not too high. The teams should be well kept by soiling and corn, and if, as in the North, a two hours' rest were allowed them at mid-day, much more work would be done by them, at a less expence of strength and condition. Although in forward districts both wheat, rye, barley, and pease, will now be ready to cut, we withhold our remarks on them till the next month. Rape and cole-seed may still be sown, as also the Swedish turnip, and this is an excellent month for working fallows, owing to the strength of the weeds. All heifers should be put to the bull, or they will be late in dropping their calves the ensuing spring; and it is a good month for this purpose, for such cows as are intended to be kept on in the dairy, although those intended for suckling should go earlier, to meet the best market for veal.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

Most of the common gardening books recommend the sowing of Peas this month as a last crop. Those who are fond of treats and curiosities may do so, but we, who are not fanciful for things out of season, recommend nothing of the kind. In years of ordinary temperature, it is ten to one against a Pea sown in July upon even good land coming to maturity, and there is nothing more ridiculous in a private garden than a lot of Pea-vines of the large sort (which is the only sort now to be sown) withered and shrivelled up in September. As we shall not allude to Peas again, and wish the reader to have all the advantage of the practical knowledge which we can crowd into a column, we advise this. Instead of sticking your Peas with naked sticks (as they do about the neighbourhood of London), stick them with common brushwood, only remarking that the brushwood is long enough: the Pea is a vine, and wants support. Earth up or in your Celery. June is the best month for drilling Turnips on a large scale, but July is equally so for sowing Turnips in the garden. A good gardener will now bestir himself. He ought to have his eyes about him for the next year. Many people say that August is the time for sowing Onion-seed; our own experience is against this idea. It ought to be sown in July, though there is still a better practice than even that. Prepare your ground; sludge it as intimated in the remarks upon a former month. About the latter end of February, plant young Onions of the preceding year's growth, not one bigger than a child's marble, and you will get a crop of Onions, without the trouble of weeding, about March. Radishes may be sown this month, but whether they succeed or not will depend upon the weather. Plant out Broccoli, and choose the hardiest sort, those at least which enjoy the title of the hardiest. Towards the latter end of September, you will find that the white butterfly has laid its eggs amongst the leaves by thousands. To prevent this, do not adopt the old-fashioned plan of washing with lime-water. Do as directed previously with these saucy creatures. Smoke them, and do it while the eggs are immature. Half of the experiments tried in this way fail, because they are tried too late.

If you have planted out your Cucumbers into the frame, you may now gather for pickling, though it would be early enough in the latter end of last month, or the beginning of this, to put out plants for that especial purpose. The plants for full growth may be freely watered, and have plenty of air, but the frames must be matted over when the sun bears down powerfully upon them. Your wall trees will now have made shoots sufficiently long for you to determine upon their future training. All badly grown or crowding shoots must be taken out, and none, indeed, retained, except those which can be well and symmetrically laid in. The fruit, also, should be judiciously thinned. Carrots may be sown to draw young in a month or two, as well as to stand for spring use. The black Turnip-radish will do well now, and at the latter end of the month you may sow for a crop of Winter Spinach. Your netting will now come into use for your cherry trees, and if the mildew has attacked your peaches, nectarines, &c., give them a dressing of soapsuds. Take up your Garlick and Shallots as you see the leaves turning yellow. The green fly will now begin to shew himself, and especially to infest the frames.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

*Carnations and Picotees.*—Few flowers were so fashionable some years ago as the Carnation and its tribe, and none more deservedly so. The Dahlia, Fuschia, &c., however, seem to have superseded it. In this month it will bear plenty of water, and should be carefully tied up. If you want layers, now is the time, taking, of course, the longest shoots. Auriculas still require care—indeed, as much care now as ever, especially from wet. It is also high time to begin to think about removing them. No other flower requires particular notice.







## DEER STALKING.

*By the Author of "The Shooter's Companion."*

THOSE who have visited the Highlands of Scotland must be well aware, that the pursuit of the stag with the horse and the hound is impracticable; and, therefore, what is called Deer stalking has been substituted for that sport, which a more open and more even country would not have failed to afford.

There are few wild animals which do not fly from the approach or avoid the contact of man; even the enormous lion of Southern Africa, and the gigantic tiger of Bengal, shrink from the confident look, the steadfast gaze, of the white man; and, therefore, it is not surprising that the stag, in general so timid, should shun the presence of his most formidable enemy, particularly in the part of our island under consideration, where he has so frequently felt the invincible power of the lord of the creation. In consequence, the Highland Deer have become very suspicious, they appear continually on the watch, and I have sometimes thought, from a distant view of the disposition of the herd, that, like the pilfering monkey in another quarter of the world, the main body was surrounded by trusty sentinels, who sound the signal of alarm, even on the distant approach of danger. Deer stalking, therefore, as it may easily be perceived, is necessarily a business of ambuscade and surprise; and, unless every precaution be used—such as getting down the wind, carefully keeping out of view (as well as out of scent—the olfactory organs of the Stag being very acute), occasionally creeping on the hands and knees for that purpose—it is not possible to approach within rifle-distance.

Red Deer are to be found in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol, as well as in other parts of these elevated regions, as far as Caithness; in this more heathy than heathery country, nothing beyond an outlying or rambling Deer is ever seen; and that but rarely.

Being anxious to partake of, as well as to witness, Deer stalking, I found little difficulty in getting introduced to a party which had been made up for the following day. The Glengary country was appointed for the scene of operations. I had slept the previous evening at Fort Augustus, which is at no great distance from Glengary's house; the latter being situated in a romantic glen, the end of which is washed by the water of Loch Oich; and from which the beautiful Loch Lochy may also be seen. We started at an early period of the morning, and proceeded towards Greenfield; and having dismounted, and entrusted our ponies to the charge of a boy, we commenced the business of the day. It was thought probable that we might unharbour a Hart immediately, as these animals, after feeding (which principally takes place during the night) will frequently lie down in the fern (amongst which they seem fond of reposing) instead of retiring to the stronger cover of the thicket or the wood: however, this anticipation proved abortive. We pursued our course in silence; several of those elegant little animals, Roe Deer, were roused, took the alarm, and bounded away. Hours had passed, the sun had attained a considerable altitude, and I began to calculate on a blank day, when, as we ranged the side of the mountain, an attendant Highlander paused, and directed my attention to a spot in the valley below, something more than a mile distant, when I perceived, by means of the glass, a small herd of Red Deer, all males. Down! was immediately given, when we proceeded, stooping for the purpose of keeping out of sight of the wary creatures of which we were in pursuit, till at length an abrupt undulation of the hill completely concealed us from observation. A consultation was held, when it was agreed that the attendant Highlanders, and the hounds, should move off to the right, so as to place themselves beyond the Deer, before the latter could be aware (by the scent or otherwise) of their approach. It was well known that the Deer, the moment they perceived the Highlanders and the



hounds, would make directly up the mountain, and therefore the sportsmen were so placed as to command the various passes. I took my assigned station, and waited in hard-breathing anxiety, for a considerable time, when my ears were most welcomely saluted by the distant whistle of the driver; a shout shortly followed, it was occasionally repeated, and I could thus clearly understand the important moment was fast approaching. Bang! bang again! I was intently eager on the watch; in a few seconds I observed a noble Hart come reeling along; two hounds had been slipped—they reached him and pulled him down.

### A WORD FOR THE DUMB CREATION.

If you keep dogs, let them have free access to water, and, if practicable, take them out occasionally into the fields, and let them have an opportunity of swimming whenever you have the chance. If you keep birds, do not, as is too commonly practised, expose them in their cages to a hot sun: it is a cruel and a fatal mistake. If you do expose them out of doors, cover the top of their cages with a piece of carpet, or, which is better, a green sod, or abundance of leaves.

Those who have the care of horses, should be especially attentive during sultry weather, to give them water, or to moisten their mouth. We have often been shocked to see some of the labouring horses, in sultry and dusty weather, foaming at the mouth, and ready to drop under the intolerable torments of thirst.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—JULY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Haslingden, Lanc. ... Cattle, hor., cloth, &c.<br>Hereford, Heref. ... Horned cattle & wool.<br>Pickering, York .... Cattle, sheep & pedlery<br>Thorney, Cam. .... Horses.  | 5. St. Probus, Cornw. Horses.<br>Gt. Torrington, Dev. Cattle.<br>Wainfleet, Linc. .... Pleasure.<br>Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, cattle, cheese.<br>Wenlock, Salop .... Sheep.<br>Windsor, Berks .... Horses, cattle, wool.<br>Winterton, Linc. .... Cattle and goods.   |
| 2. Harold, Beds. .... Cattle.<br>Ilchester, Som. .... Cattle all sorts.<br>Potton, Beds. .... Cattle in general.<br>Royston, Cam. .... Cattle all sorts.<br>Wickwar, Gloster .. Cattle and horses.   | 6. Dorchester, Dorset. Cattle, sheep, lambs.<br>Richmond, York .... Cattle, &c.<br>Scotter, Linc. .... Horses and cattle.<br>Wells, Som. .... Cattle, horses, &c.   |
| 3. Beverley, York .... Horses and sheep.<br>Falkingham, Linc. ... Hemp, hardware, &c.<br>(2 days)<br>Leek, Staff. .... Cattle and pedlery.<br>Melbourn, Cam. .... General.<br>Shrewsbury, Solop. Cat., lin., wool, cheese<br>Stretton Church,<br>Salop .... Cattle, horses, sheep.   | 7. Chapel-in-le-Frith,<br>Derby .... Wool.<br>Daventry, Northam. Swine and goods.<br>Lacock, Wilts. ... Cattle and horses.<br>Penryn, Cornw. .... Cattle, &c.<br>Rugby, Warw. ....<br>Taunton, Som. .... Bullocks & horses (3d.)<br>Uppingham, Rutl. .. Hor., cat., coarse cloths<br>Whitchurch, Hants, Cattle, &c.   |
| 4. Adwalton, York .... Lean cattle.<br>Market Dereham,<br>Norfolk .... Cattle, sheep, toys.<br>Silberton, Dev. .... Cattle.<br>Uttoxeter, Staff. .... Horned cattle & sheep<br>Wakefield, York .... Horses and hardware.   | 8. Aldermaston, Berks, Horses and cattle.<br>Newcastle, Staff. .... Cattle.<br>Oldham, Lanc. .... Horn. cat., hor., sheep<br>Spilsby, Linc. .... Cattle, &c.<br>Wicksworth, Derby, Horned cattle.   |
| 5. Bedale, York .... Horses, cattle, leather<br>Bedford, Beds. .... Cattle.<br>Bishop's Castle, Salop Sheep, cattle, horses.<br>Burford, Oxf. .... Horses, sheep, cows.<br>Chester, Chester .. Cattle, linen, hops,<br>hardware (6 days)<br>Chesterfield, Derby, Cattle, horses, pedlery<br>Colchester, Essex .. Horses.<br>Congleton, Chester, Cattle and pedlery.<br>Devizes, Wilts. .... Great wool fair.<br>Easingwold, York .. Cat., horses, linens, &c.<br>Gloucester, Gloster, Horses, cattle, &c.<br>Harleston, Norf. .... Horses, cattle, &c.<br>Heenfield, Sussex. .... Pedlery.<br>Hertford, Herts .... Horses and cattle.<br>Lancaster, Lanc. .... Cattle, cheese, wool, &c.<br>Leicester, Leic. .... Horses, cows, sheep.<br>Lincoln, Linc. .... Cattle and sheep.<br>Newbury, Berks .... Horses, cows, sheep.<br>South Petherton, Som. Cattle, lambs, &c.<br>Pevensey, Sussex .. Cattle and pedlery. | 9. Alcester, Warwick. Cheese.<br>Framlington, North. Black cattle, &c.<br>Garstang, Lanc. .... Cattle, cloth, wool, &c.<br>Peterborough, Nor. Cat., timb., goods, (3 d.)<br>South Zeal, Devon. General.   |
|  | 10. Bath, Som. .... Cattle & merchandize.<br>Blandford Forum,<br>Dorsetshire .... Horses, sheep, cheese.<br>Buckingham, Bucks. Statute and cattle.<br>Burnley, Lanc. .... Cattle, horses, sheep.<br>Dulverton, Som. .... Cattle.<br>Godalming, Surry .. Horses, cattle, pigs.<br>Grantham, Linc. .... Horned cattle & horses<br>Holmsworthy, Dev. Cattle.<br>Hythe, Kent. ....<br>Kingston on Hull,<br>York .... Horses (6 days)<br>Knutsford, Chester, Cattle and drapery.<br>Leeds, York. .... Hor. & hardware (2 d.) |

10. Leominster, Heref. . . . Cat., wool, Welch but.  
East Looe, Cornwall. Cattle, &c.  
Lostwithiel, Cornw. . . Cattle, &c.  
Mansfield, Notts. . . . Horned cattle & hogs.  
Market Bosworth,  
Leicestershire . . . . Horses and cows.  
Marlborough, Wilts. Horses, cows, sheep.  
*Oakhampton*, Dev. . . . Cattle.  
Petersfield, Hants. . . Cattle and sheep.  
Portsmouth, Hants. . . (14 days)  
Ringwood, Hants. . . Pedlery and colts.  
Scotter, Line. . . . . Toys (3 days)  
Sevenoaks, Kent. . . . Hogs and toys.  
Southam, Warw. . . . Horses, cows, sheep.  
Stockbridge, Hants, Sheep and horses.  
Stow, Suff. . . . . Goods and toys.  
Fenny Stratford,  
Buckinghamshire, Cattle.  
Sudbury, Suff. . . . . Earthenware, glass, &c.  
Upton on Severn,  
Worcestershire . . Horses, cattle, leather  
Walton, Norf. . . . . Cattle, sheep, &c.  
Wolverhampton,  
Staffordshire . . . Great cattle fair.  
11. Brentwood, Essex. . . Horses and cattle.  
Macclesfield, Chest. Horses, wool, cloth.  
*Swineshead*, Liuc. . . Horses, beasts, sheep.  
Witney, Oxf. . . . . Cattle and cheese.  
Wolverhampton,  
Staffordshire . . . Goods all sorts.  
12. Totness, Devon. . . . Cattle, horses, sheep.  
13. East Grinstead, Sus. Horned cattle.  
*New Malton*, York. . Hardware, &c.  
Woburn, Beds. . . . . Cattle.  
14. Selsey, Sussex . . . . Pedlery and toys.  
15. UpperHolland, Lanc. Horses, cattle, toys.  
East Malling, Kent. . General.  
Newton, Lanc. . . . . Cattle and sheep.  
Prittlewell, Essex . . Toys.  
Seamer, York . . . . Large fair, boots, shoes,  
cattle, &c.  
King's Stanley, Glos. General.  
16. Burton on Trent,  
Stafford . . . . . Cheese, cattle, horses.  
Helmstrey Blackmoor,  
Kent . . . . . Hor., cattle, linen, &c.  
Matlock, Derby . . . Cattle and sheep.  
17. Camelford, Cornw. . Cattle.  
*Morpeth*, Northumb. Cattle.  
18. Adwalton, York . . . Lean cattle.  
Atherstone, Warw. . . Holiday.  
Banwell, Som. . . . . Cattle and cheese.  
Bideford, Dev. . . . . Cattle.  
Chipping Norton,  
Oxford . . . . . Statute.  
Cirencester, Gloster, Horses, cattle, leather,  
wool, oil.  
Horsham, Sussex . . Cattle, sheep, lambs.  
Kenninghall, Norf. . Cattle and toys.  
Kirton, Linc. . . . . Cattle & merchandize.  
Moulton Hampstead,  
Devon . . . . . Cattle.  
Overton, Hants . . . Sheep.  
Patriington, York. . . Woollen cloth, tin  
ware, &c.  
Sherborne, Dorset. . Wool, cattle, horses, &c  
Fenny Stratford,  
Buckinghamshire, Cattle.  
Tenbury, Worc. . . . Horn. cat., hor., sheep.  
Wantage, Berks. . . . Hor., cat. & cherries.  
Warrington, Lane. . Hor., cattle, cloth, &c.  
19. Colford, Gloster . . Cattle and cheese.
20. Barkway, Herts. . . . Pedlery.  
Helston, Cornwall . . Cattle.  
Honiton, Dev. . . . . Cattle.  
Kingsbridge, Dev. . . Cattle, cloth, shoes.  
Rickmansworth,  
Herts. . . . . Black cattle, sheep, &c.  
Ross, Hereford . . . Wool, &c.  
Worthing, Sussex . . General.  
21. Clitheroe, Lanc. . . . Cattle, horses, cloth.  
Swaffham, Norf. . . . Cattle and toys.  
22. Calne, Wilts. . . . . Pedlery and toys.  
Chesham, Bucks. . . . Cattle.  
*Fotheringay*, North. Horses.  
Frome, Som. . . . . Cattle and cheese.  
Ramsey, Huntingd. . Pedlery.  
Tetbury, Gloster. . . Horses, cattle, cheese.  
23. *Bromyard*, Heref. . . Cattle, horses, sheep.  
Colchester, Essex . . Cattle and horses.  
Sandgate, Kent . . . .  
24. Milton, Kent . . . . General.  
Stow in Wold, Glost. Hor., cattle, cheese, &c.  
Twyford, Berks. . . . Horses, toys, &c.  
25. Ashton under Lync,  
Lancashire . . . . . Cattle and toys.  
*Barnard Castle*, Dur. Horses and cattle.  
*Alresford*, Hants. . . Sheep, &c.  
Castle Ledingham,  
Essex . . . . . Hops and cattle.  
Derby, Derby . . . . . Horned cattle.  
Dunwich, Suffolk . . Toys.  
Ipswich, Suff. . . . . Toys.  
Liverpool, Lanc. . . . Hor. & horned cattle.  
Lutterworth, Leic. . . Horses, cows, sheep.  
Malpas, Chester . . . Cat., lincens & woollens  
Milverton, Som. . . . Cattle.  
Reading, Berks. . . . General.  
Saltash, Cornwall . . Cattle, &c.  
Seaford, Sussex . . . Pedlery.  
New Shoreham, Sus. Pedlery.  
Tregony, Cornwall. . Cattle, &c.  
Yarmouth, Hants . . General.  
26. Gt. Bedwin, Wilts . . Cattle and hardware.  
Bewdley, Worc. . . . Cattle, cheese & cloths  
Clare, Suffolk . . . . Toys, &c.  
Clay, Norfolk . . . . Horses, &c.  
Leighton Buzzard,  
Bedfordshire . . . . Cattle.  
Sherborne, Dorset. . Horses, cattle, lambs.  
Tamworth, Staff. . . . Cattle and wool.  
27. Melksham, Wilts. . . Horn. cat., sheep, hor.  
Newport, Salop . . . Horses, cattle, sheep.  
28. Menhinott, Cornw. . Cattle, &c.  
St. Michael, Cornw. . Sheep.  
Winchcombe, Glost. Horses, cattle, &c.  
29. Alnwick, Northumb. Cattle, linen & woollens  
*Lydd*, Kent . . . . . Cattle, &c.  
Petworth, Sussex . . Wool.  
*Stratford on Avon*,  
Warwick . . . . . Cloth, hops, cheese.  
30. Bishop's Waltham,  
Hants . . . . . Hor., stockings, cheese  
Bolton, Lanc. . . . . Hor., cat., cheese (2 d.)  
Horuby, Lanc. . . . . Horned cattle & horses  
Linton, Cam. . . . . Horses and lambs.  
31. *Chumleigh*, Dev. . . Cattle.  
*Market Deeping*,  
Lincolnshire. . . . Horses, timber, stock.  
Market Harbro, Leic. Cattle.  
Lincoln, Linc. . . . . Cattle and sheep.  
Odiham, Hants . . . . Cattle and toys.  
*Tideswell*, Derby. . . Cattle and sheep.  
Uxbridge, Mid. . . . . Statute.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—JULY 1839.

LAST QUARTER . . . . . 4th day, at 14 m. past 5 morn.  
NEW MOON . . . . . 10th day, at 1 m. past 11 aftern.  
FIRST QUARTER . . . . . 18th day, at 2 m. past 3 aftern.  
FULL MOON. . . . . 26th day, at 26 m. past 11 morn.

## AUGUST XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Aug. 4	1st Kings .. 21	Acts ..... 2	Aug. 4	1st Kings .. 22	Hebrews .. 7
11	2d Kings .. 5	Acts ..... 9	11	2d Kings .. 9	James .... 1
18	2d Kings .. 10	Acts ..... 16	18	2d Kings .. 18	1st Peter .. 3
25	2d Kings .. 19	Acts ..... 23	25	2d Kings .. 23	1st John .. 2

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	T	<i>Lammas Day</i> [1788	4 18	7 42	22	9 53	0 2
2	F	Gainsborough, Painter, died,	4 20	7 40	☾	10 12	1 29
3	S	Bank of England began, 1732	4 21	7 39	24	10 39	2 57
4	☿	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	4 23	7 37	25	11 19	3 20
5	M	Earl Howe died, 1799	4 25	7 35	26	morn.	5 32
6	T	George Canning died, 1827	4 26	7 34	27	0 14	6 28
7	W	Day breaks 1h. 46m.	4 28	7 32	28	1 29	7 6
8	T	Half Quarter	4 30	7 30	29	2 49	7 33
9	F	Dryden, Poet, born, 1631	4 31	7 29	☉	4 16	7 52
10	S	<i>St. Lawrence</i> [Days end	4 33	7 27	1	5 35	8 6
11	☿	11 SUN. AFT. TRINITY—Dog	4 35	7 25	2	6 51	8 19
12	M	Grouse Shooting begins	4 37	7 23	3	8 6	8 28
13	T	Dow. Qu. Adelaide born, 1792	4 38	7 22	4	9 18	8 38
14	W	Day breaks 2h. 10m.	4 40	7 20	5	10 30	8 48
15	T	Assumption B.V. Mary	4 42	7 18	6	11 42	8 58
16	F	Victory over Span. Fleet, 1718	4 44	7 16	7	aftern	9 14
17	S	Duchess of Kent born, 1786	4 45	7 15	☾	2 10	9 34
18	☿	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	4 47	7 13	9	3 24	10 3
19	M	Bloomfield, Poet, died, 1823	4 49	7 11	10	4 30	10 47
20	T	Black Game Shooting com.	4 51	7 9	11	5 24	11 48
21	W	Day breaks 2h. 33m.	4 53	7 7	12	6 4	morn.
22	T	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	4 55	7 5	13	6 34	1 3
23	F		4 56	7 4	14	6 53	2 26
24	S	ST: BARTHOLOMEW	4 58	7 2	☉	7 8	3 58
25	☿	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 0	7 0	16	7 25	5 22
26	M	Battle of Cressy, 1346	5 2	6 58	17	7 36	6 50
27	T		5 4	6 56	18	7 47	8 17
28	W	Day breaks 2h. 55m.	5 6	6 54	19	8 1	9 45
29	T	St. John Baptist beheaded	5 8	6 52	20	8 19	11 14
30	F	W. Paley born, 1743	5 9	6 51	21	8 43	aftern
31	S		5 11	6 49	☾	9 17	2 9



## GROUSE SHOOTING.

*By Tom Oakleigh.*

THE angler becomes weary of his avocation as August approaches. The gun is taken down from the hooks on the wall, and replaced by the rod destined ingloriously to repose until after the Ides of March in the succeeding year. Grouse shooting, the most inspiring of rural sports, the noblest of recreations, is at hand. The fowling-piece is examined, and cleaned or repaired as exigency may require. The pointers and setters are brought into condition, and taken to the moors a few days previous to the 12th, lest they should misbehave themselves at a time when their steadiness is of the last importance to success. All the munitions for this northern warfare are put into a state of preparation. The shot in the first barrel should not be too small; a wire-cartridge in the second barrel is incomparably superior to the loose charge for Grouse shooting. To those who reside in the immediate neighbourhood of moors, it is a spirit-stirring time; but, perhaps, the excitement is greater in those who have to make previous preparation for a long journey. Fancy paints more brightly than reality—

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view!

A trip to the lakes, or to the romantic and storied sites of Scotland, contributes not a little to the spell which rivets the sportsman to the sport. Deer stalking and Grouse shooting are the favorite amusements of the native chiefs. Grouse shooting may be performed either on foot or on horseback. Clad in the tartan and bonnet of his clan, gun in hand, the Celt mounts his well-trained Highland sheltie, and ranges his ancestral hills.

On the 20th of August, Black-Cock shooting commences. Although Black game are found on the open moors, they prefer a heathery plantation. Both Grouse and Black game shooting end on the 10th of December. In many parts of Scotland, the Ptarmigan or White Grouse is met with in addition to the Red Grouse and Black Cock.

No species of shooting requires the aid of good dogs more than Grouse shooting, and in no sport does so much annoyance result from the use of bad ones. The best dog, perhaps, for the moors is a well-bred pointer, not more than five years old, which has been well tutored: young in years, but a veteran in experience. The setter is occasionally used with success, but we prefer the pointer. The latter has unquestionably the advantage when the moors are very dry, as it not unfrequently happens that they are, in August. If a setter cannot find water wherein to wet his feet every half hour, he will not be able to undergo much fatigue. Some shooters will use a couple of spaniels for Grouse-shooting, in preference to any other team of dogs. Of course, when this method is pursued, the birds are never pointed, and the shooter must ever be on the look-out, but the game is generally flushed very near to the gun. We are not quite sure that a sportsman can be better *dogged* for Grouse-shooting than with a couple of spaniels and an old staunch pointer, unless he is a very dilatory shot, or is startled when birds rise unexpectedly, and requires every bird to be pointed. It is the power to bring down in good style bird after bird thus flushed, that makes apparent the difference between the good shot and the indifferent one. As long as the birds are pointed under the dog's nose, the distinction is not so marked. The same dogs will be found useful for black-game shooting as for Grouse shooting, so long as the former are found on the commons and open grounds. When followed in woods, the sport, in some measure, resembles Pheasant shooting, and the dogs should be chosen accordingly.

## A WORD IN TIME.

As a caution to our sporting friends, we subjoin the following notice, which has appeared in most of the public journals; and we would further advise them to beware of informers, who will, no doubt, be on the *qui vive* after this official announcement.

*“ Notice to Persons Sporting without Game Certificates.*

“ The Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes hereby give notice, that every person taking, killing, or pursuing game without first obtaining a Certificate, incurs a penalty of £20, and is also liable to be surcharged in double the amount of the Certificate Duty.

“ Any person in pursuit of game refusing on being duly required to produce his Certificate, or to permit the same to be read, or a copy thereof to be taken, or refusing to declare his true name and place of residence, also incurs a penalty of £20.

“ Gamekeepers are desired to take notice, that a Certificate at the rate of £1. 5s. will not authorize any person to kill game beyond the limits of the manor for which he is deputed; and, in order that a Certificate at such rate of duty may protect a game-keeper, it is requisite, not only that he should be deputed by some lord or lady of a manor, or reputed manor, but also that such deputation should be registered with the clerk of the peace, or the game-keeper will be liable to be surcharged in double the duty of £3. 13s. 6d., and also to be prosecuted by any common informer for the penalty of £20.

“ It is the intention of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes to publish the names and residences of all persons surcharged in double duty for sporting without Certificates.

“ By Order of the Commissioners,

“ CHARLES PRESSLY, Secretary.

“ Stamps and Tax Office, Aug. 9, 1838.”

## FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—AUGUST.

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|--|--|
| <p>1. Adwalton, York .... Lean cattle.<br/>           Burnham Market,<br/>               Norfolk ..... Horses.<br/>           Exeter, Devon ..... Horned cat., hor., &amp;c.<br/>           St. Germain's, Cornw. Cattle.<br/>           Higham Ferrers,<br/>               Northamptonshire, Horses and cattle.<br/>           Marlborough, Wilts. Horses, cows, sheep.<br/>           Leicester, Leic. .... New fair.<br/>           St. Neots, Huntingd. Hiring servants.<br/>           Otley, York ..... Statute.<br/>           Stogumber, Som. .... Bullocks and sheep.<br/>           Wisbeach, Cam. .... Hemp, flax, cloth.<br/>           York, York ..... Horses and cattle.</p> <p>2. Ashford, Kent. .... Wool.<br/>           Biggleswade, Beds. ... Cattle.<br/>           Billericay, Essex. .... Horses and cattle.<br/>           Bridgenorth, Salop. ... as May 1.<br/>           Dartmouth, Kent .. Horses and bullocks.<br/>           Heydon, York ..... Pewter, leather, millinery, &amp;c.<br/>           Ilchester, Som. .... Cattle all sorts.<br/>           Keswick, Cumb. .... Leather and yarn.<br/>           Kingston, Surry .... Toys, fruit, ped. (3 d.)<br/>           Kingston, Hereford. ... Horses and cattle.<br/>           Newark, Notts. .... Cattle and sheep.<br/>           Nottingham, Notts. ... Cattle and sheep.<br/>           Stony Stratford,<br/>               Buckinghamshire, Hiring servants.<br/>           Thetford, Norf. .... Sheep.</p> | <p>3. Winchester, Hants. ... Cheese.<br/>           Woodstock, Oxf. .... Cherries, &amp;c.<br/>           Yarm, York ..... Cattle, horses, sheep.</p> <p>3. Bootle, Cumb. .... Horses and cattle.<br/>           Daventry, Northam. Hor., horn. cat. &amp; sheep<br/>           Redruth, Cornwall. ... Cattle.<br/>           Thirsk, York ..... Leather.<br/>           Wednesbury, Staff. ... Cattle and pedlery.</p> <p>4. Soham, Suff. .... Lambs.</p> <p>5. Altringham, Chester, Cattle and drapery.<br/>           Baldock, Herts. .... Cheese, cattle, furnit.<br/>           Berkhamstead, Hert. Cheese.<br/>           Biester, Oxf. .... Cattle and wool.<br/>           Borcastle, Cornwall, Oxen, sheep &amp; cloths.<br/>           Boston, Linc. .... Town fair.<br/>           Bromley, Kent. .... Cat., hors., sheep, hogs<br/>           Campden, Gloster .. Horses, cattle, lincns.<br/>           Cheltenham, Gloster, Lambs and pedlery.<br/>           Chichester, Sussex. ... Horses and cattle.<br/>           Crowcombe, Som. .... Cattle and drapery.<br/>           Curry Revell, Som. ... Cattle and sheep.<br/>           Doncaster, York. .... General.<br/>           Dudley, Wor. .... Lambs and cattle.<br/>           Epsom, Surry ..... General.<br/>           Glanford Bridge, Linc Horses.<br/>           Hatfield Broad Oak,<br/>               Essex ..... Lambs.<br/>           Hexham, Northumb. Cattle &amp; woollen cloth<br/>           Horning, Norf. .... Horses and pedlery.<br/>           Kirk Oswald, Cumb. ... Horned cattle.</p> |
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5. Lechlade, Gloster .. Cattle and toys.  
Lindfield, Sussex .. Cattle and sheep.  
Longnor, Staff. .... Lambs, cattle, pedlery  
Louth, Line. .... Horses.  
Ludgershall, Wilts. .. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Middlewich, Chest. .. Cattle.  
Northampton, North. Great horse fair.  
Queenborough, Kent General.  
Ravenglass, Cumb. .. Horses, cattle, yarn.  
Redditch, Worc. .... Cattle all sorts.  
Shiffhall, Salop .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
Skipton, York ..... Horses and cloth.  
Stamford, Line. .... Horses and stock.  
Stone, Staff. .... Cattle.  
Thrapston, Northam. Pedlery, shoes, &c.  
Trowbridge, Wilts. .. Millin., cat., &c. (3 d.)  
Wedmore, Som. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Wetherby, York .... Horses, sheep, hogs.  
Wigmore, Hereford. Cattle, sheep, &c.  
*Winchley*, Devon. .. Cattle.
6. Abingdon, Berks. .... Cattle.  
Dorchester, Dorset. .. Cattle, wool, leather.  
Ledbury, Hereford. .. Horned cattle, hops,  
cheese, &c.
7. Chard, Som. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
Chertsey, Surry .... Horses, cattle, hogs.  
Falmouth, Cornwall .. Cattle.  
Oakhampton, Devon. Cattle.  
Topsham, Devon. .... General.
8. Ripon, York. .... Cattle and goods.  
Shepton Mallet, Som. Cattle and cheese.
9. Twickenham, Mid. General.  
*Whitechurch*, Salop .. Cat., hempen cloth, &c
10. Appleby, Westmorel. Horses, linen, sheep.  
Bath, Somerset. .... Cattle & merchandize.  
Ashburton, Devon. .. Horses and cattle.  
Hawkhurst, Kent .. Cattle and pedlery.  
Hungerford, Berks. .. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Rye, Sussex .....  
Thaxted, Essex .. .. Horses.
11. Dronfield, Derby .. General.  
Laneaster, Lanc. .... Cattle, cheese, wool.  
Preston, Lane. .... Coarse cloths, &c.  
Warminster, Wilts. .. Cattle and cheese.
12. Dunham, Notts .... Cattle & merchandize.  
Dunstable, Beds. .... Cattle.  
Faversham, Kent .. Linen & woollen drap.  
Loughborough, Leic. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Town Malling, Kent, Bullocks, horses, toys.  
Newcastle, Northum. Cat. & wool goods (9 d.)  
Newton, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
Plymouth, Devon. .. Cattle & woollen cloth  
Shrewsbury, Salop. .... Cat., wool, lin., cheese  
Stow, Suff. .... Sheep and cattle.  
Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, sheep, cheese.  
Whitehaven, Cumb. .. Cloth and yarn.
13. Banbury, Oxford ... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Highworth, Wilts. .. Horses and cattle.  
Hornsea, York. .... Horses and beasts.  
Newent, Gloster. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
Sleaford, Line. .... Provisions.
14. *Langport*, Som. .... Fat cattle and colts.
15. Attleburgh, Norfolk, Cattle and toys.  
Castle Hedingham,  
Essex ..... Hops and cattle.  
Keynsham, Som. .... Cattle and cheese.  
Liskeard, Cornwall. .. Horses, cattle, cloth.  
Oswestry, Salop .... Great fair for oxen.  
St. Mary Ottery, Dev. Cattle, sheep, &c.  
*Stamfordham*, North. Horned cattle & pigs.
14. Thornbury, Gloster. .. Cattle and pigs.  
*Warkworth*, North. .. Cattle.  
Worcester, Worc. .. Cattle and linen cloth.
16. Ashborne, Derby .. Horses, cattle, wool.  
Eccleshall, Staff. .... Cattle & saddle horses.  
King's Norton, Wor. Cattle all sorts.  
*Reeth*, York ..... Pewter, brass, pedlery.
17. Donington, Lincoln. Horses only.  
Stroud, Kent ..... Toys.
18. Camberwell, Surry. .. Amusement and toys.  
Navenby, Lincoln. .. Horses.  
Settle, York ..... Cattle, leather, wool,  
&c. (3 days.)
20. Chorley, Lancast. .... Horned cattle.  
*Guisborough*, York. .. General.
21. Arundel, Sussex. .... Hogs, cattle, sheep.  
Bedford, Beds. .... Cattle.  
Cheadle, Stafford .. Horses and cattle.  
Crediton, Devon. .... Cattle.  
Deddington, Oxf. .... Horses and cows.  
Frodsham, Chester. .. Cattle & pedlery (3 d.)  
Hartlepool, Durham, Toys and fish.  
Horncastle, Line. .... Great fair.  
Killham, York ..... Horses and beasts.  
Ludlow, Salop. .... Horses, cattle, cloths,  
hops, &c.
- Melton Mowbray,  
Leicestershire .... Horses, cattle, sheep.
- Oundle, Northamp. .. Horses, cows, sheep.
- Stroud, Gloster .... Cattle, sheep, pigs.
- Tickhill, York ..... Cattle and goods.
- Winslow, Bucks. .... Cattle.
22. *Chapel-in-le-Frith*,  
Derby ..... Cheese and sheep.
- Ipswich, Suff. .... Horses and lambs.
23. Belford, Northumb. .. Black cattle & horses.
24. Ilfracombe, Devon. .. Cattle.  
Prescot, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
Southwold, Suff. .... Toys.  
Wainfleet, Line. .... Pleasure.
25. Ripley, York. .... Sheep, cattle, linen,  
goods (3 days)
- Whitby, York ..... Cattle, &c.
26. Bakswell, Derby. .... Cattle and horses.  
Bingley, York ..... Horned cattle, sheep,  
linen (3 days)
- Carlisle, Cumb. .... Cattle and linen.
- Corby, Lincoln. .... Horses & horned cattle
- Little Driffeld, York, Leather and horses.
- Ellesmere, Salop. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.
- Eldon, Northumb. .. Cattle, linens, woollens
- Goudhurst, Kent. .... Cattle, &c.
- Hinckley, Leic. .... Cheese, &c.
- East Ilsley, Berks. .. Sheep and lambs.
- Langport*, Som. .... Fat cattle.
- Northampton, North. Great cattle fair.
- Roads*, Som. .... Cattle and cheese.
- New Romney*, Kent, Pedler's ware.
- Romsey, Hants. .... Horses, cattle, pigs, &c.
- Tarporley, Chester, Cattle and pedlery.
27. Coventry, Warwick. .. Linens, woollens, hor.
- Shipston*, Worc. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.
28. *Ilminster*, Som. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.
- South Molton*, Dev. .. Cattle.
- Newport Pagnell,  
Buckinghamshire, Cattle.
- Spalding, Line. .... Horses.
29. Phillips Norton, Som. General.
- Uckfield, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.
- Watford, Herts. .... Cattle, horses, &c.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—AUGUST 1839.

LAST QUARTER .....	2d day, at 19 m. past	9 morn.
NEW MOON .....	9th day, at 19 m. past	9 morn.
FIRST QUARTER .....	17th day, at 38 m. past	8 morn.
FULL MOON .....	24th day, at 38 m. past	9 aftern.
LAST QUARTER .....	31st day, at 48 m. past	2 aftern.



## SEPTEMBER, XXX DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Sept. 1	Jeremiah .. 5	Matthew .. 2	Sept. 1	Jeremiah .. 22	Romans .. 2
8	Jeremiah .. 35	Matthew .. 9	8	Jeremiah .. 36	Romans .. 9
15	Ezekiel .. 2	Matthew .. 16	15	Ezekiel .. 13	Romans .. 16
22	Ezekiel .. 14	Matthew .. 23	22	Ezekiel .. 18	1 Corinth .. 7
29	Ezekiel .. 20	Mark .... 2	29	Ezekiel .. 24	1 Corinth .. 14

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	S	14 S. A. TRIN.—Par. Shoot. b.	5 13	6 47	23	10 6	3 26
2	M	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	6 45	24	11 16	4 25
3	T	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 17	6 43	25	morn.	5 8
4	W	[1654	5 19	6 41	26	0 33	5 37
5	T	Cromwell's 1st Parliament,	5 21	6 39	27	1 54	5 59
6	F		5 23	6 37	28	3 16	6 14
7	S	Day breaks 3h. 22m.	5 24	6 36	29	4 35	6 26
8	S	15 S. A. TRIN.—Nat. B. V. M.	5 26	6 34	1	5 50	6 37
9	M	Battle of Floddon, 1513	5 28	6 32	2	7 2	6 45
10	T		5 30	6 30	3	8 14	6 54
11	W	Thomson, Poet, born, 1700	5 32	6 28	4	9 25	7 5
12	T	Siege of Vienna, 1683	5 34	6 26	5	10 40	7 19
13	F	C. J. Fox died, 1806	5 36	6 24	6	11 55	7 36
14	S	Day breaks 3h. 39m.	5 38	6 22	7	aftern	8 2
15	S	16 SUN AFTER TRINITY	5 40	6 20	8	2 16	8 39
16	M	Cape of Good Hope taken	5 42	6 18	9	3 15	8 30
17	T		5 44	6 16	10	4 1	10 38
18	W	George I. and II. landed	5 46	6 14	11	4 32	11 56
19	T	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 48	6 12	12	4 55	morn.
20	F	Day breaks 3h. 53m.	5 50	6 10	13	5 13	1 22
21	S	ST. MATTHEW	5 52	6 8	14	5 28	2 48
22	S	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 54	6 6	15	5 43	4 17
23	M		5 56	6 4	16	5 55	5 48
24	T		5 58	6 2	17	6 7	7 17
25	W	Porson died, 1808	6 0	6 0	18	6 24	8 49
26	T	St. Cyprian	6 2	5 58	19	6 46	10 21
27	F	Rammohun Roy died, 1833	6 4	5 56	20	7 17	11 52
28	S	Day breaks 4h. 11m.	6 6	5 54	21	8 2	aftern
29	S	18 S. A. TRIN.—Mich. Day	6 8	5 52	22	9 6	2 21
30	M	St. Jerome	6 10	5 50	23	10 21	3 9

## SEPTEMBER GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—Although this may be considered a harvest month in many of our northern districts, the bulk of the corn in Great Britain and Ireland is secured in the course of the previous one, and September is devoted, amongst other operations, to wheat sowing on cold backward soils, provided enough rain has fallen to give substance to the land. It is, indeed, as before stated, not uncommon to see reapers in one field, and wheat sowing in the next, on lands of this description. It may not then be amiss here to say a word on the choice of seed wheat.

First, go from home for your seed, choosing that of the present year which is well-harvested and plump. Second, let it be clean, and quite free from cockle. Lastly, avoid smut. As to steeping seed wheat, the necessity for it has been established, and the following results may be depended upon :—

One hundred smutty corns, drilled, without steeping—Result, 267 smutty ears.

One hundred smutty corns, steeped in brine made of salt and water (in the proportions of a table spoonful of salt to a quarter of a pint of water), taken out immediately, and strewed with lime—Result, seventy-six smutty ears.

One hundred smutty corns, soaked in the same brine eight hours, and strewed with lime—Result, ten smutty ears. The seed all came up at the same time, and looked equally well while growing, each drill producing between three and four hundred ears.

Be careful not to over-manure good land for a wheat crop; it will only produce an abundance of straw, whilst the heads will be light, and in backward climates it has not time to ripen before autumnal rains set in.

It has before been observed, that where it is possible, wheat land should be laid flat; but where ridges are necessary, water-furrowing is of the utmost importance both before and after the grain is sown. The best land for the culture of wheat is a rich black loam upon a bed of clay, for wheat loves a firm bottom to root in. This kind of land possesses the double advantage of being easily worked, and under proper management, not capable of exhaustion. Tares to stand the winter must be sown this month, and clover-seed will be fit for harvesting, an operation that requires care. On several parts of the Continent, it is raised by poles from the ground during the time between cutting and carrying. This is a good season for sowing grass seeds with wheat, if the land be clean.

Grass land cannot be manured at a much better time than this, especially with composts, which will be washed into the ground by succeeding autumnal rains. Pastures not very rich should thus be treated almost every fourth year, and scaring those which are infested with moss has an excellent effect. Still there is one opportunity of enriching grass lands strangely neglected in this country, but much in vogue on the Continent; this is, casting out the water, which finds its way into a cistern made for the purpose from the stalls of feeding cattle and horses. The fructifying effect of this water is great, and the expences attending the process trifling when compared with it. About £20 sinks the well and furnishes the water-cart, on a pair of old road-waggon fore wheels.

During this month, sheep-purchasing for stock goes on, and fattening beasts require the farmer's attention, to see that they do not go back for want of food proper to force them. It is, however, a bad time to sell, meat being cheaper in this and the two following months than at any other period of the year. Soiling cattle in yards should still go on, by the aid of a succession of green crops.

The teams, when not employed in wheat sowing or harvest carting, should plough up such stubbles as are cleared. Lands designed for fallow cannot be too soon broken up, according to the approved system of agriculture, water-furrowing after the plough to ensure their being kept dry.

Hop-picking, gathering apples, digging potatoes, now become general. Rams should be put to the ewes, if not already done, and let hurdles be provided for

penning sheep on turnips. Put up hogs after running the stubbles, before they lose the flesh they may have acquired, which they are sure to do when they have to run for their food after shied corn or acorns. Purchase store cattle for wintering, and sheep if wanted.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

About the latter end of this month plant out all of the Cabbage kind in the beds where they are to stand through the winter. Plants you will undoubtedly have in abundance, but a little care is nevertheless necessary. Look suspiciously at the root of every one you plant out, for there is a nasty little insect, not very much unlike the wire-worm, which attacks all the cabbage tribe in the seed bed. And we advise this early planting out, because, if this grubbing destroyer should cause the plants to fail, you will still be in good time next month; but never hesitate with a Cabbage. If, after having watered them plentifully, you find that they are dying, make yourself sure and contented that you must plant over again. Do not wait for one to die after another. For this reason, leave a moderate sprinkling of plants in your seed-bed, for fear you should want them. Those who have hand-glasses to use in the winter may plant out cauliflowers, a plant the cultivation of which is somewhat different from that of others, in consequence of two contradictory qualities for which it is remarkable, namely, great tenderness in its earlier stages, and almost miraculous growth to maturity in its latter.

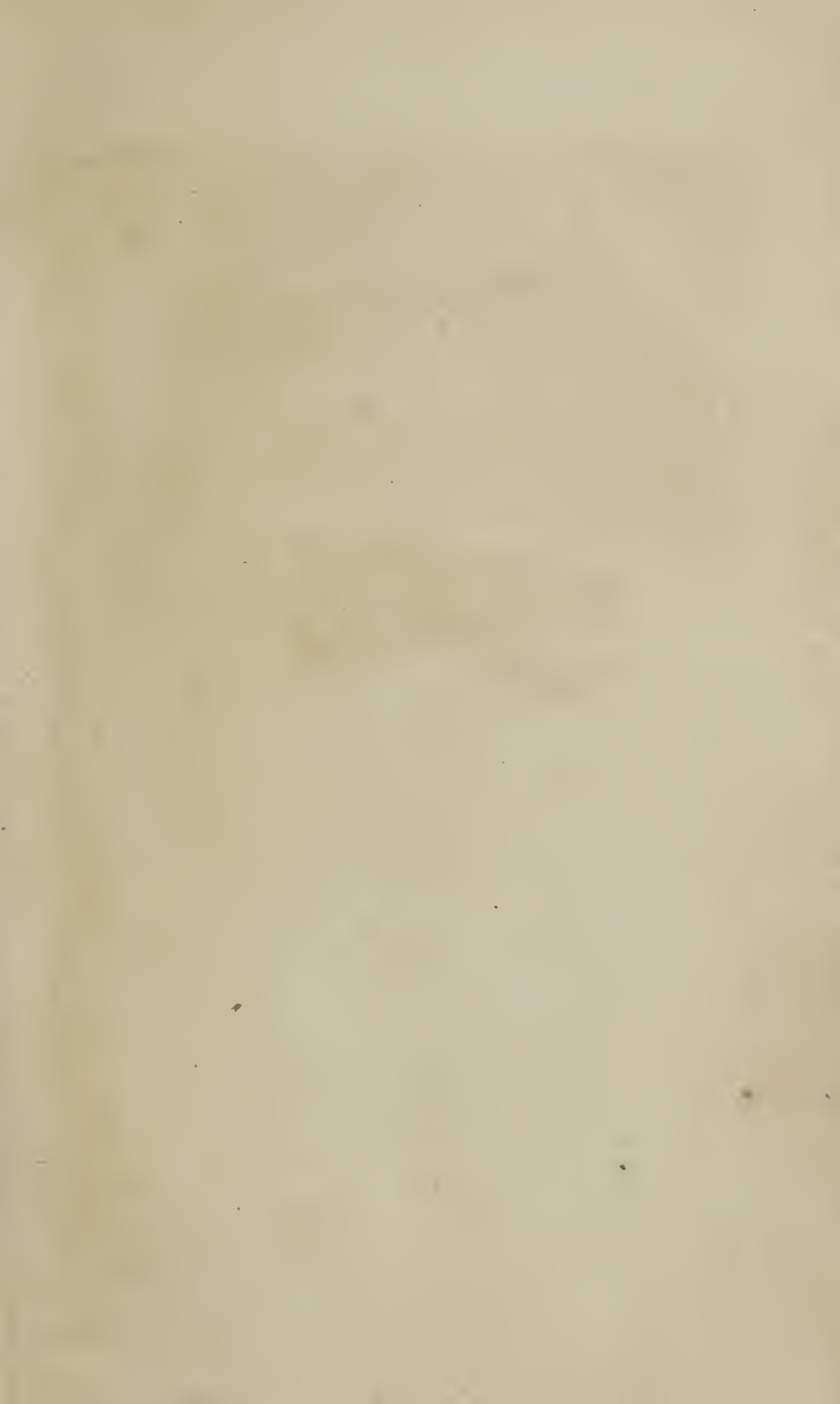
Asparagus is recommended by most professional gardeners to be cut down in this month; but the gentleman gardener, who does not wish to exhaust his beds, should perform this operation at least two months earlier. You may sow Radish-seed, but your success will depend a great deal upon the sort you sow; and names for this trivial luxury vary so much in different counties, that each individual's experience is the best guide for him. As a general rule, the farther the year advances, let the Radish be shorter-topped, otherwise you get a quantity of leaf without any root. The winter Spinach should now be thinned out with no sparing hand. Six inches every way is enough, but not more than enough. If you wish to have good Strawberries next year, manure them for the winter at once. Sow Lettuce-seed for an early spring crop. If you have had a seed plant standing in an odd corner out of the way, say between a couple of berry trees, it is not a bad plan to let it sow for itself. The plants are invariably healthier and stronger, but they grow too plentiful and rank unless, as we have already said, entirely out of the way. Turnips must be thinned continually. There are no Turnips so good as the common field Turnip, and for the simple reason that they are hoed without mercy. If you prepare for Turnips next year, by trenches for Cucumbers as directed previously, you may look every morning and afternoon for a dish of Mushrooms under them.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

*Tulips.*—We have already spoken of the wire-worm; but there is a white fat grub, which attacks the bulb of the Tulip in this month, almost equally destructive. Nothing will eradicate this luxurious scoundrel but picking out by the hand, and the florist must not content himself with a single search. The preliminary preparations for Tulips of next year should not be delayed. Camellias and other flowers may be yet propagated by layers.

At the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next, those Dahlias over which you are most choice should be earthed some inches up the stem, so as to protect the crowns from casual frosts. Do not, however, commit the too common mistake of cutting down the stems, as if they were a set of raspberry canes, for this should never be done until the roots are taken up. Whatever composts you are in the habit of using, the materials should now be laid up in heaps—earth, as well as peat, dung, &c.









## PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

*By Tom Oakleigh.*

PARTRIDGE shooting commences on the 1st of this month, and affords amusement to thousands. In districts far removed from the Grouse lands, Partridge shooting, combined with Hare shooting, is indeed almost the only sport the shooter can now follow. Partridge shooting recommends itself to many, inasmuch as it may be pursued at leisure—it is the least laborious kind of shooting—the shooting-ground usually lies within easy distance of the sportsman's residence—and in the early part of the season the Partridge shooter does not meet with so many blank days as the follower of any other sport. But though on Partridge-lands birds can ever be found during this month, they afterwards become so wild and wary, that it requires large shot and good shooting to avoid an occasional blank day in the calendar. Nos. 6, 5, 4, and 3 shot may be successively used with advantage as the season advances, and according as birds are wild or tame. A wire-cartridge is much to be preferred to shot for the second barrel when birds are wild. A double-barrelled gun will be more efficient during the early part of the season; but later, a single-barrelled one will prove a more destructive weapon in an open country. The limited space allowed to this subject will not permit us here to enter into many particulars which it is absolutely necessary the young shooter should be made acquainted with, in order to enable him to cope with an elder practitioner—such as tracing the haunts of birds at various times of the day, in various weathers, and at different seasons—the most approved modes of beating different sorts of country—the choice, breeding, and management of dogs—the manner of approaching birds, when wild, so as to get within shot of them before they rise—and, “last not least,” a thorough knowledge of the mounting of a fowling-piece, or, in other words, of the shape of the stock, which is usually the last thing thought of; but it ought to be the first, for no excellence of barrels, no superiority of locks, caps, shot or wadding, no strength of powder, no system of charging, will give the same command over the fowling-piece as the being able to choose a proper stock, which, simple as the construction of it may seem, is the least understood of any part of the gun.

It is almost as necessary to the shooter as to the mariner to observe the wind. On entering an enclosure, his eye will tell him where the best beat lies. The field may be so large that it will be necessary to walk across it several times. The shooter, having discovered what he supposes to be the best beat, and having learnt the way of the wind, should, as he walks against the wind, traverse the best ground, in order to give the dog the wind, for the dog will not only find more game by beating up the wind than down, but the birds will lie better. When the shooter is obliged to walk down wind, he should traverse the most unlikely ground, always reserving that portion of the field next cover, or that which seems to possess some local advantage, for his up-wind beats.

Partridges are hatched in June. When the whole month of June is dry and hot, the number of birds in every covey is large. Slight showers, although they may last several hours, will do no mischief; but continual rain, or occasional thunder-storms, swamp the nests while the birds are sitting, or destroy the young ones, if hatched. The hotter the weather, the faster the young birds grow. It has been said, that in very dry weather the young birds perish for want of water; but we do not believe that such is the fact. Partridges are generally hatched in meadows, and the old birds are sometimes killed by mowers on their nests. Partridges moult in September: the young bird has feathers of a dirty yellow colour on his neck, which, early in September, it exchanges for grey: it should not be fired at until the grey feathers appear.



The cock may be distinguished from the hen by the form of a crescent in brown feathers on the breast. The crescent does not appear until the birds have moulted.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—SEPTEMBER.

1. Bristol, Gloster .... General traffic (10 d.)  
Oxford, Oxf. .... Toys and small ware.  
Thorney, Cam. .... Horses.  
Tregony, Cornwall. .... Cattle, &c.  
Uttoxeter, Staff. .... Colts & horned cattle.
2. Penkridge, Staff. .... Saddle horses & colts.  
Tamworth, Staff. .... Cattle, &c.
3. North Curry, Som. .... Bullocks, sheep, toys.  
London, Mid. .... Bartholomew fair (3 d.)
4. Aldborough, York. .... General.  
Barnet, Herts. .... Shp., Welch cat., hor., pigs, &c. (3 days)  
Brighton, Sussex .. Pedlery.  
Abbots Bromley, Staff. .... Cattle and horses.  
Buckingham, Bucks. .... Statute and cattle.  
Burnham, Essex .... Toys.  
Burton on Trent, Staffordshire. .... Cheese, cattle, horses.  
Chipping Norton, Oxf. .... Statute.  
Corsham, Wilts. .... Horned cattle, sheep, horses.
- Crewkerne, Som. .... Cattle, drapery, cheese, toys.  
Donington, Linc. .... Cattle, hemp, flax.  
Egremont, Cumb. .... Cattle.  
Kiddeminster, Wor. .... Cat., hor., linen, cheese  
Leominster, Heref. .... Cattle, horses, butter.  
East Looe, Cornwall. .... Cattle, &c.  
Maresheld, Sussex. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
Monmouth, Monmo. .... Wool.  
Nantwich, Chester. .... Hor., cat., pewter, &c.  
Newbury, Berks. .... Cheese and horses.  
Newton Abbots, Dev. .... Cheese.  
North Leach, Glost. .... Sheep.  
Chipping Norton, Oxf. .... Statute.  
Silverton, Devon. .... Toys.  
Stalbridge, Dorset. .... Cattle all sorts.  
Tewkesbury, Gloster. .... Leather, cattle, pedlery  
Toddington, Beds. .... Cattle.  
Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, sheep, cheese
5. Aldstone Moor, Cum. .... Cattle, horses, linen.  
Camelford, Cornw. .... Cattle.  
Chorley, Lane. .... Toys & small wares.  
Crowland, Linc. .... Cattle, hemp, flax.  
Northallerton, York. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.
6. Lostwithiel, Cornw. .... Cattle, &c.
7. Hatherleigh, Devon. .... Cattle.  
Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Preston, Lane. .... Coarse cloths & hardw.
8. Crayford, Kent. .... General.  
Ormskirk, Lane. .... Horned cattle & horses  
Stourbridge, Wor. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Worksop, Derby. .... Horned cattle.
9. Amersham, Bucks. .... Sheep.  
Ashford, Kent. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Bishop's Castle, Salop. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Fordingbridge, Hants. .... Forest colts, ped., &c.  
Harleston, Norf. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
Harlow, Essex. .... Harlow bush fair.  
Helston, Cornwall. .... Cattle.  
Leechlade, Gloster. .... Butter and cheese.  
Oakham, Rutland. .... Cattle, sheep, pigs.  
Swindon, Wilts. .... Cattle.  
Tavistock, Devon. .... Cattle.  
Watford, Herts. .... Hiring servants.
10. Fowey, Cornwall. .... Cattle.
11. Bampton, Cumb. .... Horses and cattle.  
Holbeach, Lincoln. .... Horses.  
Stonhouse, Devon. .... Cattle, &c.  
Tideswell, Derby. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Wareham, Dorset. .... Cattle, cheese, hogs.
12. Brentford, Mid. .... Hor., cat., hogs (3 d.)  
Cheltenham, Gloster. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
Gillingham, Dorset. .... Bullocks, horses, sheep
12. Wilton, Wilts. .... Immense sheep fair.  
Winchester, Hants. .... Cheese.
13. Maldon, Essex. .... Cattle & toys (2 days)  
Leicester, Leic. .... New fair.  
Solithull, Warw. .... Cheese, hops, cattle.  
Stanhope, Durham. .... Cattle.
14. Barking, Essex .... Toys.  
Frome, Som. .... Cheese.  
Pontefract, York. .... Cattle, sheep, &c.  
Reigate, Surry. .... Cattle.  
Rickmansworth, Herts. .... Hiring servants.  
Wimborne, Dorset. .... Bullocks and cheese.  
Witham, Essex .... Toys.  
Durham, Durham .. Horses and cattle.  
Grimsby, Linc. .... Horses.  
Stourport, Wor. .... Cattle, hops, &c.
6. Cuckfield, Sussex .. Cattle and sheep.  
Hemel Hempstead, Herts. .... Statute.  
Newcastle, Stafford. .... Cattle.  
Sidmouth, Dev. .... Cattle.  
Stafford, Staff. .... Cattle & horses (3 d.)  
Woolpit, Suff. .... Large cattle fair.
17. East Harling, Norf. .... Sheep and toys.  
Masham, York. .... Horned cattle, sheep, &c. (2 days)  
Pateley Bridge, York. .... Cattle, wool, cloth.  
Redditch, Wor. .... Cattle all sorts.  
Ware, Herts. .... Horses and cattle.
18. Bury, Lane. .... Cattle, horses, cloth.  
Gisburn, York. .... Horn. cat. & ped. (2 d.)  
Kirkby Moorside, York. .... Sheep, linen & woollen
19. Abingdon, Berks. .... Cattle.  
Atherstone, Warw. .... Horses, cows, cheese.  
Barnstaple, Dev. .... Cattle.  
Beaminster, Dorset. .... Cattle and cheese.  
Bruton, Som. .... Cattle.  
Callington, Cornw. .... Provisions, hardware.  
Drayton, Salop. .... Hor., cat., wool, goods  
Little Driffield, York. .... Horses and leather.  
Glastonbury, Som. .... Horses and fat cattle.  
Halton, Chester .... General.  
Harbottle, Northum. .... Cat., lin., Scotch cloths  
Kington, Heref. .... Hor. & cattle all sorts.  
East Meon, Hants. .... Horses.  
Northampton, North. .... Cheese and sheep.  
Painswick, Gloster. .... Horned cattle & sheep.  
Rackenfurd, Dev. .... Cattle.  
Sandbach, Chester. .... Cattle and horses.  
Shouldham, Norf. .... Cattle and toys.  
Stains, Mid. .... Onions and toys.  
Westerham, Kent .. Pedlery.  
Worcester, Wor. .... Large hop fair.
20. Newent, Gloster. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
Pucton, Wilts. .... Cattle.  
Steyning, Sussex .. Horned cattle.
21. Bellingham, North. .... Cattle, linen & woollen  
Credton, Dev. .... Cattle.  
Crickdale, Wilts. .... Pedlery & hir. servants  
Evesham, Wor. .... Cattle and horses.  
Hawkeshead, Lanc. .... Pedlery.  
Reading, Berks. .... General.  
Silsoe, Beds. .... Cattle all sorts.  
Gt. Singleton, Lane. .... Cattle and sheep.  
Wutlington, Oxf. .... Hiring servants.
22. Boscastle, Cornw. .... Oxen, sheep, cloths.  
Droitwich, Wor. .... Cattle, cheese, wool.  
Stevenage, Herts. .... Hawker's ware.  
Windsor, Berks. .... Cattle.
23. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
Basingstoke, Hants. .... Cattle.  
Cawood, York. .... General.

23. *Cirencester*, Gloster. Horses, cattle, leather, oil, wool.  
*Daventry*, Northam. Cattle, cheese, onions.  
*Droitwich*, Worc.... Hiring servants.  
*Enfield*, Mid..... Hiring servants.  
*Long Preston*, York, Cattle.  
*Gt. Probosc*, Cornw.. Horses.  
*Swindon*, Wilts. .... Cattle.  
*Wycumbe*, Bucks.... Statute.  
24. *Aylsham*, Norf..... Lean cattle, pedlery.  
*Bootle*, Cumb..... Cloth and corn.  
*Dilton*, Wilts. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
*Sutton*, Notts..... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
*W. Teignmouth*, Dev. Woollen cloth.  
*Westbury*, Wilts.... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
25. *Arundel*, Sussex .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Aylesbury*, Bucks. ... Cattle.  
*Bungay*, Suff. .... Hogs & petty chapmen  
*Burford*, Oxf..... Cheese and toys.  
*Cambridge*, Cam.... Horses, wood, earthenware (14 days.)  
*Chertsey*, Surry .... Horses, cattle, hogs.  
*Chesterfield*, Derby, Cheese, onions, pedlery  
*Easingwold*, York .. Cat., hor., linen, &c.  
*Hartland*, Devon... Cattle.  
*Haslemere*, Surry ... Horses, cattle, &c.  
*Heytesbury*, Wilts.. Toys, &c.  
*Ipswich*, Suff. .... Butter and cheese.  
*Newport*, Salop .... Cattle, sheep, hogs.  
*Oswestry*, Salop .... Great fair for oxen.  
*Over*, Chester ..... Hor., live stock, cheese  
*Pickering*, York .... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
*Market Raisen*, Linc. Horned cattle.  
*Rockingham*, North. Hor., cat., hats, pewter  
*Sherburn*, York .... Flax and horses.  
*Spalding*, Linc..... Cattle, hemp, flax.  
*Stone*, Staff..... Cattle.  
*Stratford on Avon*,  
*Warwick* ..... Cloth, hops, cheese.  
*Stretton Church*,  
*Salop* ..... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
*Tattershall*, Linc. .. Horses, cattle, cloths.  
*Thetford*, Norf..... Cattle, cheese, toys.  
*Titchfield*, Hants.... Hiring servants.  
*Tuxford*, Notts. .... Hops.  
*Waltham Abbey*,  
*Essex* ..... Hiring servants, &c.  
*Weighton Market*,  
*York* ..... Horses, cattle, &c.

25. *Witheridge*, Devon.. General.  
*Wivcliscombe*, Som. Sheep.  
*Woburn*, Beds..... Cattle.  
*Wootton-under-Edge*,  
*Gloster*. .... Cattle and cheese.  
26. *Grassington*, York .. Horned cattle.  
*Oxford*, Oxf..... Toys, small ware.  
*Padiham*, Lanc. .... Cooper's ware.  
*Tenbury*, Worc.... Horn. cat., hor., sheep  
*Todmorden*, Lanc... Horn. cat., &c. (3 d.)  
*Upton-on-Severn*,  
*Worcestershire* .. Horses, cattle, leather  
27. *Derby*, Derby ..... Cheese (3 days)  
*Market Durham*, Norf Cattle, sheep, toys.  
*Ollerton*, Notts.... Hops.  
*Penrith*, Cumb..... Cattle.  
28. *Chagford*, Devon... Cattle.  
*Chesham*, Bucks.... Cattle.  
*Gloucester*, Gloster. Horses, cattle, cheese.  
*Hawes*, York..... Hor., cattle, woollens.  
*Ludlow*, Salop ..... Hor., cat., cloths, hops  
*Stourbridge*, Cam... Horses & goods from  
*London*.  
*York*, York ..... Flax.  
29. *Birmingham*, Warw. Cattle and hardware.  
*Carlisle*, Cumb..... Hor. & horned cattle.  
*Clitheroe*, Lanc.... Horses, cattle, cloth.  
*Cranbrook*, Kent.... Cattle and horses.  
*Hope*, Derby..... Cattle.  
*Maidenhead*, Berks.. Hor., cat., hiring serv.  
*Marazion*, Cornw.... Cattle, &c.  
*Mells*, Som. .... General.  
*Southminster*, Essex, Toys.  
*Tiverton*, Devon... General.  
*Uxbridge*, Mid..... Hiring servants.  
*Wallingford*, Berks.. Hiring servants.  
*Wellington*, Salop.. Cattle, horses, &c.  
*Wincanton*, Som.... General.  
*Wragby*, Linc..... Horned cattle.  
*Windham*, Norf.... Cattle, horses, &c.  
30. *Alton*, Herts..... Cattle and toys.  
*Berkhamstead*, Herts Statute.  
*Brough*, Westmorl.. Cattle & sheep (2 days)  
*Feckenham*, Wor.... Cattle.  
*Kenilworth*, Warw.. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Kenninghall*, Norf.. Cattle and toys.  
*Loughborough*, Leic. Cheese.  
*Newchurch*, Lanc... Horned cattle & sheep  
*Wem*, Salop .. .... Cat., hor., linen, &c.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—SEPTEMBER 1839.

NEW MOON ..... 7th day, at 21 m. past 10 aftern.  
 FIRST QUARTER ..... 16th day, at 0 m. past 2 morn.  
 FULL MOON ..... 23d day, at 10 m. past 7 morn.  
 LAST QUARTER ..... 29th day, at 44 m. past 9 aftern.

### SOLAR ECLIPSE IN THIS MONTH.

The second and last is an Annular Eclipse on September 7th. and however favourable the ecliptic elements may be for producing an Eclipse in the northern hemisphere, yet as the sun will be below the horizon of England at the time, the Eclipse must be invisible to us. For the earth generally, the Eclipse begins at 7h. 24m. p.m., and ends the next morning at 1h. 21m.; hence the penumbre of the Moon will be 5 hours and 57 minutes upon the surface of the earth. The line of central appearance will commence at 8h. 29m. p.m., and end at 0h. 16m. of the morning of the 8th; the local ingress of the Annulus will fall over the islands of Japan, latitude  $36^{\circ}$  N., longitude  $138^{\circ}$  E., the central shade thence passing across the equatorial waters of the Pacific as far as latitude  $20^{\circ} 50'$  S., longitude  $96^{\circ} 55'$  W., where it will make its exit from our globe, and drop into space.

## OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Oct. 6	Daniel .. 3	Mark .... 9	Oct. 6	Daniel.... 6	2d Corinth. 5
13	Joel..... 2	Mark .... 16	13	Micah .... 6	2d Corinth. 12
20	Habakkuk 2	Luke..... 6	20	Proverbs .. 1	Galatians.. 6
27	Proverbs.. 2	Luke..... 13	27	Proverbs .. 3	Philip.... 1

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	T	Pheasant Shooting begins	6 12	5 48	24	11 44	3 42
2	W		6 14	5 46	25	morn.	4 6
3	T	King's College opened, 1831	6 16	5 44	26	1 5	4 22
4	F		6 17	5 43	27	2 23	4 35
5	S	Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152	6 19	5 41	28	3 38	4 46
6	S	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 21	5 39	29	4 51	4 56
7	M	Day breaks 4h. 31m.	6 23	5 37	☉	6 1	5 5
8	T	Andrew Kippis died, 1795	6 25	5 35	1	7 12	5 14
9	W	<i>St. Denys</i>	6 27	5 33	2	8 25	5 27
10	T		6 29	5 31	3	9 38	5 42
11	F	<i>Old Michaelmas Day</i>	6 31	5 29	4	10 52	6 5
12	S		6 33	5 27	5	aftern	6 37
13	S	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 35	5 25	6	1 5	7 22
14	M	Battle of Hastings, 1066	6 37	5 23	7	1 45	8 24
15	T	Day breaks 4h. 47m.	6 39	5 21	☾	2 32	9 36
16	W	Parliament Houses burnt, 1834	6 41	5 19	9	2 58	10 54
17	T	Fox Hunting begins	6 42	5 18	10	3 17	morn.
18	F	ST. LUKE	6 44	5 16	11	3 32	0 20
19	S	Dean Swift died, 1745	6 46	5 14	12	3 44	1 45
20	S	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 48	5 12	13	3 56	3 16
21	M	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 50	5 10	14	4 13	4 42
22	T	Day breaks 4h. 59m.	6 52	5 8	☉	4 30	6 11
23	W	Sir Cloud. Shovel died, 1707	6 54	5 6	16	4 46	7 45
24	T	1st British Parliament, 1707	6 56	5 4	17	5 15	9 19
25	F	<i>St. Crispin's Day</i> —	6 58	5 2	18	5 56	10 51
26	S	Hanover crea. a Kingd., 1814	7 0	4 0	19	6 53	aftern
27	S	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7 2	4 58	20	8 8	1 4
28	M	ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE	7 4	4 56	21	9 30	1 44
29	T	Hare Hunting begins	7 6	4 54	☾	10 53	2 10
30	W	Day breaks 5h. 13m.	7 8	4 52	23	morn.	2 30
31	T	ALL HALLOW EVE	7 9	4 51	24	0 12	2 44



## OCTOBER GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—This is the principal month for sowing wheat, whether on naked fallow, after clover, beans, or tares; and the value of the crop has much to do with the way in which it is sown. Still there are some soils on which the end of October is to be preferred to the commencement of it, to secure a well-filled ear, and not an excess of straw. If on a fallow, let it be shown what a fallow should be. It should have had at least four ploughings, and if ridged, let the ridges be of the exact breadth of the drill which is to deposit the seed; but let not the ridges be high. High ridges are disadvantageous in many ways. The soil is heaped upon the crown of the land, leaving the furrows bare; the crown becomes too dry, the furrows too wet. The crop on the crown becomes ripe, and often shakes out with the wind before that on the furrows is ready for the sickle, and the latter being in part excluded from the sun, produces an uneven sample. Again, high ridges sink the furrows below the level of the ground, consequently, water is retained in them at their ends or heads, to the detriment of the crop in its growth. That a fallow should be made clean, must be presumed; but let the wheat be put in on a stale furrow, six weeks old, at least; and if a clay soil, let not a horse's foot trample it during the whole operation of sowing, which can all be effectually done by their walking in the furrows only.

Finally, let all which will admit of it be laid quite flat, regardless of what stupid and bigoted old farmers say to the contrary; it is its most natural form. This applies equally to broadcast-sowing as to the drill; but no man in his senses sows wheat otherwise than by the drill when his land will admit of it.

Winter tares should now be sown, to enable them to get strong enough to resist autumnal frosts, and wheat-sowing concluded; ploughing for spring crops follows—that is to say, for all such crops as are put in on more than one furrow, or earth. For much as we advocate sowing grain on a stale furrow, we have too much reason to fear destruction to our crops from grubs and insects which may have lain all winter snugly protected by a well-turned furrow, to say nothing of the seeds of weeds, to trust it in cases where a crop of beans and peas, for example, are to be planted, as they commonly are, on one furrow. We here recommend the month of February for this operation. Let such land, however, be very well water-furrowed ere winter sets in.

**The teams.**—Cart horses should now be put to hard food, there being but little proof in green meat, and this is a period in which they require the best and most strengthening food, as a preventive of disease in the winter, as well as to support them through the severe labour of the present month.

**Live stock.**—Cattle and sheep not forward enough for the butcher should now be taken from grass, and put to better food; the first to stalls, and the last to turnips. To secure a profit, however, from such treatment, stock of both sorts should be very fresh in condition. Should a beast be given to choke with turnips, having his head tied, so that he cannot raise it higher than the level of his body, is a security against the accident. Let beasts in stalls be very well littered down, and kept quiet. This is a good time to purchase store cattle for feeding in the ensuing year. Put them to rouen if you have it, if not, to straw, throughout the winter, then to turnips in February and March; and by the help of good grass throughout the summer, they will be beef in August or September. Small beasts may be bought in in May, and will be made fit for the butcher by the end of this month, by grass alone. Fattening sheep will do well throughout this month on grass. Do not neglect the selection of good rams to your ewes, and forbear over-working them if you wish for well-formed stock.

Milch cows will require some assistance to grass food during this month, or their produce will fall off; what it should be must depend on the farmer's resources: but in the absence of grains, cabbages, or turnips, a little sweet hay

night and morning is desirable, as it is likewise to feeding cattle still kept in the fields.

*Pigs.*—Sows should now be put to the boar, to ensure a litter in February. If farrowed later than February, the pigs would be too young to be fed off during the ensuing winter. A second litter in August will make good stock to run over the ensuing winter and summer, and be in good order to put up to feed by the first of the October following. February pigs may be put up in November, and will come out a good size by the end of the bacon-killing season. All breeders of pigs should be provided with an acre or two of cabbages; but for feeding bacons or porkers, nothing excels equal parts of ground peas and boiled potatoes, ten bushels of which mixture will fatten a porker weighing twelve stone.

*Odds and Ends.*—Dig or plough up potatoes, carrots, parsnips, &c. Pick apples and pears; continue to make cider, perry, &c. Hop-picking is concluded this month. Plough up stubbles for winter fallows; wean your foals; and do not forget to brew strong beer or ale.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

Potatoes often suffer by not being taken up before the end of this month. They do not suffer immediately; but their being bedded in the ground after their vegetation is matured tells upon them in the spring, when they begin to sprout. Potatoes especially, such as the French sort, which are intended for late keepers, should be taken up as soon as the top withers. There can be no reason for a contrary practice, except that of inconvenience; and where a farmer potatoes land, there may be some excuse for it, because he does it on a large scale which requires the plough to turn them up, and the plough is wanted elsewhere. There is, however, no apology for any one who merely potatoes for his own consumption, say a rood or two. Mangel-wurzel should not be neglected; but the cultivation and uses of this rich saccharine root are now so well understood in England, that, according to promise, we shall merely descant upon it as a material for brewing and distilling. To brew, as follows:—Clean the root well; cut it into slices; boil it in a copper; draw off the liquor after hopping it; work it; and you have good beer. The great mistake made by most brewers of Mangel-wurzel is greediness. They are not satisfied with the boiling process; they take the slices out of the copper, and pass them through a press, so as to get all the strength, as they call it. The strength they get is a strong earthy flavour, which makes the beer unpalatable.—To distil, get your wort as in brewing; work it as long as it will work; it is then fit for the retort, and two distillations will bring over as good a spirit, and more splendid in colour, than Scotch whiskey. But remark, that it must be distilled twice, otherwise, you will have a flavour of *empereuma*. Weeds will beat the best gardener if he neglects them this month. We have often seen friends very fond of carrying a spud or spittle-staff; it is a mere excuse for idleness; in fact, it is an excuse for not stooping. No amateur will succeed in gardening, unless he submits to one degradation, namely, to lay himself down by an Onion-bed and weed it himself.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

The florist has now to look to the next year. All annuals must be taken out of the borders. Having served their purpose for the year, the roots only encourage weeds. If you have a favourite Tulip plant, breed it this month. We hardly need mention Dahlias. They want taking up and labelling, and though much has been written on so simple a subject, the dispute after all is merely which is the best way to recognise a root. Every amateur will judge for himself. We never made a mistake by adopting one simple plan, thus:—To each root attach a label, marked with a cipher of your own; keep a book as a check to such ciphers; keep the roots out of the way of servants, in your own cupboard, under your own lock and key, as we do.







## PHEASANT SHOOTING.

*By Tom Oakleigh.*

THIS month ushers in Pheasant shooting. Partridges become wild, and the sportsman's attention is turned to the larger birds. Pheasants are killed on the outside of covers early in the morning or late in the evening; but during those hours which are usually dedicated to sport, they are found in woods and coppices. Close-ranging setters or spaniels are best for beating covers: being better protected than pointers, they will more readily face the bramble; and in dense covers, it often happens that birds will not rise until closely pursued by dogs. A short double-barrelled gun and large shot may be recommended for cover-shooting. The birds should be stricken hard, or they will not be recovered. It is in this sport that the dogs termed retrievers, which are used for tracing wounded birds, are most useful. The male bird only should be fired at. The shooter should be well protected against thorns to enable him to make way through the thickest covers.

From the splendour of his plumage it may be inferred that the Pheasant was originally an emigrant from southern latitudes; but though he has long ranked among the feathered habitants of our larger woods and forests, especially in the warmer counties, it is comparatively of modern date that he has found his way to the smaller coppices nearly all over the kingdom. He is now nightly fed by the hand of man, and has in many places arrived at a state of semi-domestication.

The best time to find Pheasants out of cover is the first hour after sunrise, when they are feeding in the adjacent stubble and potato fields. A few stragglers may be found in hedges near the closes in which they feed. At noon, when the sun shines bright, they will venture out of the woods, and bask under thick hedges, or holly-bushes, or amongst brambles, but at no great distance from cover. During a dense fog, Pheasants venture farthest from the woods. But while the leaves remain on the trees, they seldom wander far from the place where they were hatched, or in the wood or plantation to which they may be said to belong.

In the early part of the season, young Pheasants are more alarmed at the dog than at the shooter; and consequently, to avoid the former, they will fly almost into the face of the latter.

For cover-shooting, Setters and Spaniels are preferable to any other dogs.

When the shooter has a proper person to manage them, Retrievers are useful in any kind of shooting. For cover-shooting, where game is abundant, they are indispensable. Many birds are recovered that would otherwise be lost; and much time is saved.

Pheasants and Black-game do not pair, like Red Grouse and Partridges. It is unsportsman-like to kill either a grey-hen (which is the female of the Black-cock) or a hen-Pheasant.

The extreme distance beyond which a Pheasant or Woodcock ought not to be fired at on open ground is the same as that allowed for the Partridge. In cover, a shot should seldom be attempted at more than thirty yards distance, or the game will escape wounded, amongst the underwood.

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Wm. Howitt, in his "Book of the Seasons," observes: "The great business of nature, with respect to the vegetable creation, at this season, is *dissemination*. Trees generally lose their leaves in the following succession: walnut, mulberry, horse-chesnut, sycamore, lime, ash; then after an interval, elm; then beech and oak; then apple and pear trees, sometimes not till the end of November: and lastly, pollard oaks and young beeches, which retain their withered leaves till pushed off by the new ones in Spring.



## BETTING MEN.

Betting men may be regarded as expert practical professors of the system of calculation, and of all those who at present figure in the betting circle, the most expert and ready calculator perhaps is Mr. Crockford. Mr. Robinson, of Manchester, is ever off-hand and acute at estimating the odds, and the member for Pontefract, Mr. Gully, evinces uncommon powers of perception in the same interesting subject.

The former of these men, we find, from an article in *Frazer's Magazine*, entitled, "The Anatomy of Gaming," has been perhaps one of the most fortunate of this class:—"Mr. Crockford has amassed an immense fortune within the last twenty-five years; from being a small retail tradesman he has become the possessor not only of the splendid house in St. James's Street, but of another very fine one in London, and likewise of a mansion and estate at Newmarket, formerly the property of one of our oldest noble families. He is, in addition to all these, the proprietor of much valuable property in London, and has a son established in the wine trade, with, perhaps, the best stocked cellars in the metropolis. Nor is this all; he would cash you a check for a hundred thousand pounds with quite as much ease to himself as the Bank of England could, and time has been with greater. It is a question that puzzles half of the world, how and whence such immense wealth, exceeding £300,000., it is asserted, has been amassed by any individual. Giving him all the advantages Crockford is known to possess, of a clear calculating head—the 'versatile ingenium' of the Latins, the 'capo scaltre' of the Italians into the bargain, in the face of such prodigality of purse—as we have few modern examples of, without the aid of a large capital to begin with, which, it is well known, was not this man's case. It is, however, well known, that he was assisted with capital, and in high quarters too, as, it is to be feared, in this period of thirst for speculation and gain, another such a man would be with the certainty of turning up such a trump."

Betting is practised to a very great extent in this country, and, if it be censurable on the score of morality, the condemnation is more impressively applicable to the proceedings of the Stock Exchange, to joint-stock companies in particular, as well as to various branches of commercial speculation. Gambling transactions are matters of no uncommon occurrence in the Liverpool Cotton-market, while the corn trade, principally engrossed by Quakers, has long been converted into a system of profitable analysis by the wholesale dealers in this staple commodity of human existence. The late Mr. Rothschild, distinguished for his benevolent feelings, his unblemished uprightness, and the uniform integrity of his intentions, was an eminent professor of the science under consideration, and by the acuteness of his perception, the accuracy of his combinations, and the comprehensiveness of his views, realized a princely fortune.

In betting, a risk equal to the sum sought to be obtained must be incurred, even supposing odds are betted; as the very circumstance of betting odds presupposes an advantage equal to the odds betted, and consequently renders the bet even; therefore, the betting parties may be said to stand on equal ground. Those sanctified hypocrites, expressively designated *the saints*, denounce betting (as well as every thing relative to the turf) in the most unqualified manner; yet these very persons, who can discern the mote, without appearing conscious of the beam, hesitate not to profit by the sinister and base proceedings of the Stock Exchange.

It is worthy of remark, that those who, in their business transactions, strictly adhere to the system of analysis, by which chances are reduced to something like certainty of conclusion, are generally found punctually honourable in the discharge of their pecuniary liabilities; while those who adopt it so far only



as it may assist in laying the foundation of their schemes, uniformly shuffle, if possible, out of the fulfilment of those engagements which may happen to terminate unfavourably to their views.

However, let it not be for a moment supposed, that, while we thus offer a comparative defence or vindication of betting, we are anxious to extenuate the malpractices of the turf; an establishment so complicated and so extensive, embracing such variety, and necessarily so ramified, could scarcely fail to be defective in some of its minor details, however laudable its institution, or however praiseworthy the exertions of its genuine and well-meaning supporters; to expect perfection would be ridiculous; but thus much may be advanced in favour of horse-racing, that no sooner does any defect become manifestly apparent, than a general and energetic unanimity is instinctively or immediately formed for its remedy or excision; while it may be justly observed, that the community derives incalculable benefit from the money forced into active circulation by the operations of the turf, from one end of the kingdom to the other—to say nothing of the collateral advantage derived from this laudable and highly-characteristic establishment.

*A Groom and his duties.*—A groom is a chap that a gentleman keeps to clean his 'osses, and be blown up when things go wrong. They are generally wery conceited consequential beggars, and as they never knows nothing, why the best way is to take them so young that they can't pretend to any knowledge. I always gets mine from the charity schools, and you'll find it wery good economy to apply to those that give the boys leather breeches, as it will save you the trouble of finding him a pair. The first thing to do is to teach him to get up early, and to hiss at every thing he brushes, rubs, or touches. As the leather breeches should be kept for Sundays, you must get him a pair of corduroys, and mind, order them of large size, and baggy behind, for many 'osses have a trick of biting at chaps when they are cleaning them; and it is better for them to have a mouthful of corduroy than a mouthful of the lad, to say nothing of the loss of the boy's services during the time he is laid up.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—OCTOBER.

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| <p>1. <i>Alnwick</i>, Northumb. Horses and cattle.<br/> <i>Bromsgrove</i>, Worc. Linen, cheesc, horses.<br/> <i>Manchester</i>, Lanc. Cat., hor., bedding, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Peterborough</i>, North. Cat., timb., goods (3 d.)<br/> <i>Thrapston</i>, Northam. Great cattle fair.</p> <p>2. <i>Baldock</i>, Herts. .... Cheese, cat., furniture<br/> <i>Beccles</i>, Suffolk .... Horses and pedlery.<br/> <i>Braintree</i>, Essex. .... Cat., but., cheese (2 d.)<br/> <i>Bridgewater</i>, Som. .... Cattle &amp; goods (2 days)<br/> <i>Buckingham</i>, Bucks. Statute and cattle.<br/> <i>Burgh</i>, Lincoln .... Cattle and clothing.<br/> <i>Burnham</i>, Bucks. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.<br/> <i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>,<br/> Suffolk ..... Butter, cheese, millinery (3 weeks)<br/> <i>Cerne Abbas</i>, Dorset. Horses, bullocks, hogs<br/> <i>Chudleigh</i>, Devon. .... Horned cattle.<br/> <i>Coleshill</i>, Warwick. .... Cattle.<br/> <i>Croydon</i>, Surry .... Horses and cattle.<br/> <i>Devizes</i>, Wilts. .... Great sheep fair.<br/> <i>Downton</i>, Wilts. .... Sheep and horses.<br/> <i>Dudley</i>, Worc. .... Hor., cat., wool, cheese<br/> <i>Hambleton</i>, Hants. .... Horses.<br/> <i>Helmsley Blackmoor</i>,<br/> York ..... Horses, cattle, lincens.<br/> <i>Holmsworthy</i>, Devon Cattle.<br/> <i>Howden</i>, York. .... Horses, cattle, linens.<br/> <i>Kirkby Malzeard</i>,<br/> York .....</p> | <p>2. <i>Lambourn</i>, Berks. .... Horses, cows, foals, boots, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Ledbury</i>, Heref. .... Horn. cat., cheese, hops<br/> <i>Lewes</i>, Sussex. .... Sheep.<br/> <i>Liskard</i>, Cornw. .... Horses, cattle, cloth.<br/> <i>Lymc Regis</i>, Dorset. Cattle.<br/> <i>Lymington</i>, Hants. .... Horses, cheese, bacon<br/> <i>Maiden Bradley</i>, Som Cattle and cheese.<br/> <i>Town Malling</i>, Kent, Bullocks, horses, toys.<br/> <i>Nayland</i>, Suffolk. .... Horses, cattle, toys.<br/> <i>Plymouth</i>, Devon. .... Great fair for woollens<br/> <i>East Retford</i>, Notts. Horses, cattle, cheese<br/> <i>Rochford</i>, Essex .... Tailors, gloves, toys.<br/> <i>Rothbury</i>, Northum. Cattle, linens, woollens<br/> <i>Shrewsbury</i>, Salop. .... Cat., cheese, linen, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Stafford</i>, Staff. .... Colts.<br/> <i>Swineshead</i>, Linc. .... Horses, cattle, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Wendover</i>, Bucks. .... Cattle.<br/> <i>West Woburn</i>, Bucks. Horses, cattle, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Walsingham</i>, Durh. .... Cattle and goods.<br/> <i>Woodstock</i>, Oxf. .... Great cheese fair.</p> <p>3. <i>Chapel-in-le-Frith</i>,<br/> Derby ..... Cattle.<br/> <i>Chipping Norton</i>, Oxf Statute.<br/> <i>Croydon</i>, Surry .... Toys &amp; walnuts (2 days)<br/> <i>Epworth</i>, Linc. .... Cattle, flax, hemp.<br/> <i>Northallerton</i>, York, Cattle, horses, cheese.<br/> <i>Porlock</i>, Som. .... Cattle.<br/> <i>Saamundham</i>, Suff. .... Toys.</p> |
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3. North Tawton, Dev. Cattle.  
*Whitney*, Oxf. .... Cattle and cheese.
4. *Derby*, Derby ..... Horned cattle.  
Huddersfield, York, Lean cattle & horses.  
Macclesfield, Chest. Cattle, wool, cloth.  
*Stony Stratford*,  
Bucks..... Hiring servants.
5. Leighton, Huntingd. Cattle all sorts.  
*South Molton*, Dev... Cattle.  
*Watlington*, Oxf.... Cattle.
6. Lincoln, Linc. .... Horses, cattle, &c.
7. *Aberford*, Yorksh. ... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Abingdon*, Berks. .. Cattle and horses.  
Aylsham, Norfolk .. Cattle.  
Billericay, Essex.... Horses and cattle.  
*Corby*, Lincoln.... Hor. & horned cattle.  
Havant, Hants..... Toys.  
*Pickering*, York .... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
*Southam*, Warw.... Cattle and sheep.  
Stockbridge, Hants. Sheep.  
Ulberstone, Lane. .. Pedlery.
8. Alfreton, Derby .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
*Bishop Auckland*,  
Durham ..... Cattle and horses.  
*Harold*, Beds. .... Cattle.  
Leeds, York .... Cattle, &c.  
*Norham*, Durham .. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Wallsall*, Staff. .... Horses, cattle, cheese.
9. Beaminster, Dorset. Cattle and cheese.  
*Deansbury*, York .... Horned cattle & sheep.  
Hartlepool, Durham, Toys and fish.  
*Northleach*, Gloster. Horses & small ware.  
Whitchurch, Hants. Cattle, &c.
10. St. Albans, Herts.... Horses, cows, sheep.  
Bicester, Oxf. .... Hiring servants.  
Bishop Stortford,  
Herts. .... Cattle and horses.  
Blockley, Worecs... Hiring servants.  
Brent, Devon. .... Horned cattle.  
Canterbury, Kent .. Cattle and pedlery.  
Charlbury, Oxf. .... Cheese and cattle.  
Chester, Chester.... Cattle, hops, linen,  
hardware (6 days)  
Chichester, Surry .. Horses and cattle.  
Cockermouth, Cum. Horses and cattle.  
Colne, Lanc..... Cattle and woollens.  
Deddington, Oxf. .. Statute fair.  
Eastbourne, Sussex, Cattle and pedlery.  
Falmouth, Cornw. .. Cattle.  
Gosport, Hants. .... Toys, &c.  
Hadleigh, Suffolk .. Butter, cheese, &c.  
Haslington, Lane. .. Hor., eat., cloth, &c.  
Highworth, Wilts. .. Horses and cattle.  
St. Ives, Huntingd. .. Cattle and cheese.  
Kegworth, Leic. .... Amusement, &c.  
*Kettering*, Northamp. Hor., cattle, pedlery.  
Kingsland, Heref. ... Horses, cattle, hops.  
Kingston-on-Hull,  
York ..... Horses.  
Lancaster, Lane.... Cattle, cheese, &c.  
Lavenham, Suff. .... Butter and cheese.  
Letherhead, Surry, Horses and cattle.  
Leicester, Leic. .... Large cattle fair.  
East Loos, Cornw. ... Cattle, &c.  
Lowestoft, Suff. .... Petty chapmen.  
New Malton, York.. Hardware & sheep (2 d.)  
*Mansfield*, Notts.... Horses and cheese.  
*Martock*, Som..... Hogs and pedlery.  
Mere, Wilts..... Cattle, pigs, cheese.  
Middleton, Lanc.... Cattle and sheep.  
Mildenhall, Suff.... Wool.  
Milverton, Som. .... Cattle.  
Newhaven, Sussex.. Pedlery.  
Penniston, York .... Sheep, horned cattle,  
and horses.  
Ramsbury, Wilts. .. Hor., cows, sheep, pigs  
Selby, York, ..... Cattle, wool, linen, tin,  
copper, &c.  
Shouldham, Norf. .. Cattle and toys.  
Sittingbourne, Kent Linen and woollen  
drapery, &c.  
Solihull, Warw..... Cattle, sheep, horses.  
Steyning, Sussex .. Horned cattle.
10. Stow, Line..... Horses, &c.  
Tavistock, Devon .. Cattle.  
Tewkesbury, Gloster, Leather, cattle, pedlery  
Thame, Oxf. .... Hor., hiring serv., &c.  
Gt. Torrington, Dev. Cattle.  
Towcester, Northamp. Hiring servants.  
Uxbridge, Mid..... Horses, cows, sheep.  
Wadebridge, Cornw. Cattle, &c.  
Wetherby, York .... Horses, sheep, hogs.  
Weyhill, Hants .... Sheep, great fair.  
*Winslow*, Bucks .... Hiring servants.
11. St. Albans, Herts .. Hiring servants.  
Aldermaston, Berks Pedlery.  
Basingstoke, Hants Cattle & hiring servants  
Bedale, York ..... Cattle, pigs, and leather  
Bedford, Beds..... Cattle.  
Ash, Kent .... Pedlery.  
Bridport, Dorset .... Pedlery and cattle.  
Burnley, Lanc..... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Ongar, Essex ..... Hiring servants.  
Market Deeping,  
Lincoln. .... Horses and timber.  
Framlingham, Suff. .. Cattle, sheep, cloths.  
Glastonbury, Som. .. Horses, cattle, &c.  
Higham Ferrers,  
Northamptonsh. ... Horses and cattle.  
Holbeach, Line. .... Horses.  
*Leyburn*, York..... Horned cattle & sheep  
Marden, Kent ..... Pedler's ware.  
Smarden, Kent .... Pedlery.  
Staplehurst, Kent .. Cattle, corn, hops.  
Stonchouse, Gloster, Cattle and cheese.  
Tring, Herts..... Cattle & hiring servants  
Twyford, Bucks. .... Horses.  
Watton, Norf. .... Cattle, sheep, &c.  
Weyhill, Hants .... Lea., hops, cheese (5 d.)  
Wokingham, Bucks. Horses and cattle.  
Wye, Kent. .... General.
12. Ashford, Kent..... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Aylesbury, Bucks. .. Cattle.  
Barnsley, York .... Cattle, horses, cheese  
*Caistor*, Lincoln .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Carlisle*, Cumb..... Scotch horned cattle.  
Caxton, Cambridge, Pedlery.  
Deal, Kent. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Oakhay*, Rutland. .. Cattle and sheep.  
Oundle, Northamp. Live stock and cheese  
Redruth, Cornw.... Cattle.  
Sellindge, Kent .... Cattle, horses, pedlery  
Sevenoaks, Kent.... Hogs and toys.  
Shefford, Beds..... Amusement.  
Solihull, Warw. .... Cheese, hops, cattle.  
Sunderland, Durh... Cattle, &c.  
Tonbridge, Kent.... General.  
Warwick, Warw.... Horses, sheep, cheese
13. Bolton, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
Burslem, Stafford .. Cattle and horses.  
Littleborough, Lanc. General.
14. *Bakewell*, Derby... Horses and cattle.  
*Harewood*, York .... General.  
*Pateley Bridge*, York Horses, cattle, wool.  
*Prees*, Salop .....  
Sarre, Kent ..... Toys, &c.  
Sherborne, Dorset.. Wool, hor., eat. &c.  
*Thorne*, York ..... Cat., hor., pedlery (3 d.)  
Worksop, Notts.... Horses and cattle.
15. Brentwood, Essex .. Hor. & cattle (2 days)  
*Knaresborough*, York Statute (2 days)  
*March*, Cam..... Cheese.  
St. Michael, Cornw.. Sheep.  
Slipston, Wore. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Thatcham*, Berks. .. Statute.  
Yalding, Kent ..... Cattle and hops.
16. Axminster, Devon.. General.  
*Brackley*, Northamp. Hor., cows, hir. serv.  
*Leek*, Staff. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
*Oldham*, Lanc..... Horn. cat., hor., sheep.  
*Royston*, Cam..... Cattle all sorts.
17. Alesford, Hants.... Sheep, &c.  
*Banbury*, Oxf..... Hogs and cheese.  
Blackburn, Lanc.... Horses, cattle, toys.  
Christchurch, Hants. Bullocks and horses.  
Donington, Linc.. .. Cattle, hemp, flax.

17. Gaywood, Norf. .... Cheese.  
 Ivinghoe, Bucks. .... Cows, sheep, hogs.  
 Lutterworth, Leic. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Maidstone, Kent. .... Hor., bullocks, goods.  
 Milnthorpe, Westmor. Cattle and horses.  
 Navenby, Linc. .... Welsh sheep & pigs.  
 Ross, Hereford. .... Wool, &c.  
 Wenlock, Salop. .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
 18. Belbroughton, Wor. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
*Bishop's Waltham,*  
 Hants. .... Hor., stockings, cheese  
 Cheadle, Stafford. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Harwich, Essex. .... Rags.  
 Bishop's Hatfield,  
 Herts. .... Toys.  
 Kirkham, Lanc. .... Toys and small ware.  
 Luton, Beds. .... Cattle all sorts.  
 Lynn, Norf. .... Cheese (2 days)  
 Newnham, Gloster. .... Horses and sheep.  
 Wantage, Berks. .... Statute.  
 Workington, Cam. .... General.  
 19. Carlisle, Cumb. .... Scotch horned cattle.  
 Market Harbro', Leic. Cattle, leather, cheese,  
 &c. (9 days)  
 Yarm, York. .... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
 20. Blyth, Notts. .... Sheep and pigs.  
 Chatham, Kent. .... General.  
 Colchester, Essex. .... Cat., hor., but., toys.  
 Devizes, Wilts. .... Sheep and hogs.  
 Eltham, Kent. .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
 Gainsborough, Linc. Cattle, toys, &c.  
 Hereford, Hereford. Horn. cat., cheese, but.  
 Hingham, Norf. .... Toys, &c.  
 Rotherfield, Sussex, Cattle and pedlery.  
 Sawbridgeworth,  
 Herts. .... Horses.  
 Steaford, Linc. .... Horned cattle & sheep  
 21. *Aberford*, York. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
 Ashbourne, Derby. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Bridlington, York. .... Cattle, cloth & toys.  
 Olney, Bucks. .... Cattle.  
 Rudgeley, Staff. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
*Rugby*, Warw. ....  
 Southwell, Notts. .... Statute.  
 22. Barking, Essex. .... Horses.  
 Newport Pagnell,  
 Bucks. .... Cattle.  
 Overton, Hants. .... Sheep.  
 Pottton, Beds. .... Cattle in general.  
 23. Boroughbridge, Yrk. Cattle and sheep.  
 Brampton, Cumb. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Dalton, Lanc. .... Horn. cat., hor., pedlery  
 Lenham, Kent. .... Horses, &c.  
 Pentrich, Derby. .... General.  
 Ripley, Derby. .... Horses & horned cattle  
 Stockport, Chester. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
 Whitchurch, Salop. .... Cat., hempen cloth, &c.  
 24. Ashford, Kent. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
 Bromyard, Hereford. Cattle, horses, sheep.  
 Drayton, Salop. .... Hor., cat., hemp. cloth  
 Gravesend, Kent. .... Horses, goods, &c.  
 East Harling, Norf. .... Sheep and toys.  
 Leighton Buzzard,  
 Beds. .... Cattle.  
 Marshfield, Gloster. .... Sheep, horses, cheese.  
 Matlock, Derby. .... Cattle and sheep.  
 Stow-in-Wold, Glost. Hops, ironmongery, &c  
 Sturminster, Dorset. General.  
 Tamworth, Staff. .... Cattle all sorts.  
 Wainfleet, Linc. .... Rams, &c.  
 Winchester, Hants. .... Leather, horses, cattle  
 Windsor, Berks. .... Horses and cattle.  
 25. Castle Hedingham,  
 Essex. .... Hops and cattle.  
 Chagford, Devon. .... Cattle.  
 Framlington, North. Black cattle, sheep, &c.  
 Milbourne, Som. .... Cattle and toys.  
 Wells, Som. .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
 26. Grantham, Linc. .... Horned cattle & horses  
 Haverhill, Suff. .... Toys.  
 Warminster, Wilts. .... Cattle and cheese.  
 27. Cleobury Mortimer,  
 Salop. .... Cattle, sheep, hogs.  
 Daventry, Northam. Gt. ran & sheep fair.  
 Wooler, Northumb. Horses, cattle, sheep.  
 28. Alnwick, Northumb. Horses and cattle.  
 Askrigg, York. .... General.  
*Chepstow*, Monm. .... Horned cattle.  
 Collumpton, Devon. Cattle.  
 Liftou, Devon. .... Cattle.  
 Lindfield, Sussex. .... Pedlery.  
 Needham Market,  
 Suffolk. .... Toys.  
 Plympton, Devon. .... Cattle & woollen cloth  
 Thirsk, York. .... Horses, cattle, leather  
 Totness, Devon. .... Cattle, horses, sheep.  
 29. Ambleside, Westm. Cattle and sheep.  
 Bourne, Lincoln. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Bridgenorth, Salop. .... Same as May 1.  
 Broseley, Salop. .... General.  
 Burton on Trent,  
 Stafford. .... Cheese, cat., hor. (6 d.)  
*Cartmell*, Lanc. .... Pedlery.  
 Charing, Kent. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
 Chippenham, Wilts. .... Horses, cattle, sheep.  
 Corfe Castle, Dorset. Hogs and toys.  
 Ely, Cam. .... Horses, cheese, hops.  
 Ewell, Surrey. .... Hor., bullocks, sheep.  
 Farringdon, Berks. .... Horses, cattle, pigs.  
 Halesworth, Suff. .... Scotch beasts.  
 Halstead, Essex. .... Cattle.  
 Henley in Arden,  
 Warwick. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
 Hindon, Wilts. .... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
 Holme Cultram, Cum. Hor. & horned cattle.  
 Horncastle, Linc. ....  
 Kirkley Stephen,  
 Westm. .... Black cattle, flax, &c.  
 Gt. Marlow, Bucks. .... Cheese, hops, cattle.  
 Midhurst, Sussex. .... Cattle &c.  
 Minchinhampton,  
 Gloster. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
 Newcastle, North. .... Cattle & woollen goods  
 (9 days)  
*Pershore*, Worc. .... Cattle and horses.  
 Picasley, Derby. .... Sheep, cattle, horses.  
 Salisbury, Wilts. .... Butter and cheese.  
 Sedburgh, York. .... Horned cattle.  
*Settle*, York. .... Cat., leather, wool, &c.  
 Stainton, Linc. .... General.  
 Tideswell, Derby. .... Cattle and sheep.  
 Towcester, Northam. Cattle and goods.  
 Usk, Monmouth. .... Horses, cattle, pedlery  
 Wellingborough,  
 Northamp. .... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
 Wigan, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, cloths.  
 30. Banbury, Oxford. .... Cheese, hops, cattle.  
 Broadwater, Sussex, Cattle, sheep, horses.  
 Holmfirth, York. .... Horned cattle.  
*So. Shields*, Durham. General.  
 31. Crowcombe, Som. .... Cattle and drapery.  
*Henley*, Oxf. .... Cheese.  
 Nuneaton, Warw. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Woodbridge, Suff. .... Cattle.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—OCTOBER 1839.

NEW MOON ..... 7th day, at 13 m. past 2 aftern.  
 FIRST QUARTER ..... 15th day, at 25 m. past 6 aftern.  
 FULL MOON ..... 22d day, at 32 m. past 4 aftern.  
 LAST QUARTER ..... 29th day, at 0 m. past 8 morn.



## NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Nov. 3	Proverbs .. 11	Luke..... 19	Nov. 3	Proverbs .. 12	Colossians.. 3
10	Proverbs .. 13	John..... 2	10	Proverbs .. 14	2d Thes. .. 1
17	Proverbs .. 15	John..... 9	17	Proverbs .. 16	1st Tim. .. 6
24	Proverbs .. 17	John..... 16	24	Proverbs .. 19	Philemon.

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
1	F	ALL SAINTS	7 11	4 49	25	1 28	2 56
2	S	ALL SOULS— <i>Mich. Term beg.</i>	7 13	4 47	26	2 42	3 5
3	S	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7 15	4 45	27	3 54	3 15
4	M	K. William III. landed, 1688	7 16	4 44	28	5 4	3 25
5	T	Powder Plot, 1605	7 18	4 42	29	6 17	3 38
6	W	Princess Charlotte died, 18	7 20	4 40	30	7 28	3 54
7	T	Day breaks 5h. 26m.	7 22	4 38	1	8 41	4 9
8	F	Pr. Aug. Sophia born, 1768	7 23	4 37	2	9 52	4 39
9	S	Lord Mayor's Day	7 25	4 35	3	10 56	5 20
10	S	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7 27	4 33	4	11 51	6 15
11	M	Half Quarter— <i>St. Martin</i>	7 28	4 32	5	aftern	7 23
12	T		7 30	4 30	6	1 0	8 39
13	W	<i>St. Brice</i>	7 31	4 29	7	1 21	10 0
14	T	Day breaks 5h. 35m.	7 33	4 27	8	1 37	11 22
15	F	Kepler, Astron., died, 1631	7 35	4 25	9	1 51	morn.
16	S	Henry III. died, 1272	7 36	4 24	10	2 3	0 45
17	S	25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7 38	4 22	11	2 16	2 10
18	M		7 39	4 21	12	2 32	3 38
19	T		7 40	4 20	13	2 49	5 9
20	W	<i>St. Edmund</i> —K. and Martyr	7 42	4 18	14	3 16	6 43
21	T	Day breaks 5h. 43m.	7 44	4 16	15	3 53	8 14
22	F	<i>St. Cecilia</i>	7 45	4 15	16	4 37	9 41
23	S	<i>St. Clement</i>	7 47	4 13	17	5 46	10 58
24	S	26 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7 48	4 12	18	7 9	11 37
25	M	<i>St. Catherine</i>	7 49	4 11	19	8 35	aftern
26	T	<i>Michaelmas Term ends</i>	7 51	4 9	20	9 57	0 32
27	W		7 52	4 8	21	11 17	0 49
28	T	Day breaks 5h. 50m.	7 53	4 7	22	morn.	1 3
29	F	The "Times" first printed by	7 54	4 6	23	0 30	1 13
30	S	ST. ANDREW [steam, 1814	7 55	4 5	24	1 43	1 23

## NOVEMBER GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—A good and seasonable seed-time for wheat has a most material influence on the crop, and October is considered the best month ; still the occupiers of strong lands are very well satisfied if they can complete this operation by the first or second week in November. We are, however, no advocates for what are called “afternoon farmers,” and would rather see it concluded in October. This leaves the present month at liberty for the necessary business in which it is fitting the teams should be employed, and great part of it on wet and strong land, such as laying up fallows for spring crops, ought to be done in this month. They will also be wanted in many situations for carting materials for under-drawing, which important operation should commence in this month, and be continued through the winter, if necessary. Grass land and old lays will require to be broken up either this month or next, that is to say, if there has been sufficient rain to moisten them, for if ploughed when dry, they will not give a clean well-cut furrow. All bad grass lands should be broken up, and kept in a course of good tillage until they are fit to be laid down again ; and such landlords as restrict their tenants from so doing, act inimical to their own interests, and likewise to that of the public, by depriving land of what it ought to produce. Let this fact be noticed, as regards winter ploughing. Clay land must be stirred in a wetter state in winter than during summer, because frost prevents cohesion and heat promotes it.

Feeding cattle should now be taken from grass, if not done before, and let them be kept in well-sheltered stalls, but not too closely confined. We have already observed, that no animal thrives in distress, and excess of closeness or warmth is as injurious to them as the winter’s blast. Indeed, we know that in Norfolk, where the turnip-throwing system prevails, cattle are often fatted in the open fields throughout the winter, although we do not recommend the practice generally. On very light soils, the practice is undoubtedly good, the treading of the cattle rendering them more firm, consequently more retentive of moisture, which is the chief food of plants ; still we should advise their being driven to a yard at night, if the distance be not great. Sound turnips and barley-straw will make any beast fat enough for the butcher, provided he is well attended to in his progress. When hay is given to feeding cattle, it should be that which is quite sweet, and which has not heated on the rick. Such is the most salutary and nourishing, although a contrary opinion prevails.

Milch cows, whether for the pail or suckling, must now be tied up at night, and a few hours in the yards by day, is all the liberty they should enjoy. When let out into fields, they only injure the land by poaching it if tender, and the manure that drops from them is lost. Cabbages and turnips are at this time desirable, and, remember, that to ensure good form, all young cattle must now be well kept, equally so, indeed, with those which are in profit. Winterers, as store cattle are called, are now to be brought in ; they will do well on straw, and pickings left by the stall-fed ones, whose appetites are more choice.

Sheep during this month should be put on the forward-sown turnips, Norfolk whites for example, and what are left of the crop towards the end of it, or, at all events, by the second week in December, should be taken up and secured, inasmuch as four nights of very sharp frost are sufficient to destroy the crop. This may be effected in several ways, but the following is the most workman-like of any :—Use the alternate rows for Autumnal consumption, then cover those left with a one-horse moulding plough. It has already been observed, there is no good farming without sheep or turnips, especially on light land, which is made by their help equally productive of corn with that which is naturally strong. In fact, by their joint aid, the value of soils has been doubled, in many instances trebled, within the last forty years.

Thrashing must go on unceasingly throughout the November month. Rick thatching will have reduced the stock, and cattle do better on that fresh from the flail or machine. Coppices may be felled, and planting (of orchards especially) and draining pursued when the weather is open. Let young foals and young stock of all sorts, be kept well and warm, and wean such foals as were not weaned in the previous month.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

In this month you should get every thing out of your land which you do not intend to stand through the winter; and take the opportunity of the first fine dry day to commence this operation; for all vegetable roots which you require to be stored till spring will not keep half so well, if taken up when the land is cloggy and wet. Should it however, so happen, that no such opportunity should occur, your roots should be tolerably cleansed of their dirt, which a few boys will do at a trifling expense, and packed with an intermixture of dry sand. Top the roots pretty close, but leave alone the tap-end. Mangel-wurzel and Beet will keep very well in a grave in the open air; the grave to be shaped like a prism, and the heap of roots thus formed covered with a good deal of sandy soil and dry straw. Look well to your store of Onions; not only keeping them thinly spread, but continually turning them, and taking away every one that throws out the least hint of rotting or growing. The places too, in which they are strewed should have plenty of air whenever the wind feels dry. Apples, of course, require a similar care, and carefully rubbing with a dry cloth, if they should appear to have caught any damp upon the skin, either from the floor or the atmosphere. Some people prefer planting in spring; but, as we have elsewhere said, autumn is the proper time, especially for the berry kind and canes. The task of pruning them should also be delayed no longer, as well as Wall-trees and Espaliers, about which you cannot be too particular and neat in nailing, tying, and training. This is also a good time, if you had no leisure before, for making box-edges with slips, taking care that your borders are clear of twitch and other everlasting weeds, or your edges will for years prove a hiding-place and nursery for them. In the way of sowing or planting vegetables there is little to be done, except by those who like to have curiosities—for real luxuries they are not—in the spring. Such may plant Beans and Peas in warm and sheltered situations, and also sow a few Carrots and Radishes under like circumstances, covering them with litter when they appear, to protect them from frost. The Bean should be the Early Mazagan, and the Pea the Early Frame. Small Salading of course may be sown in boxes, as in this state they can be housed from inclement weather. Let, however, none of these trifles divert you from properly preparing all the ground that is cleared for your next year's operations. Dig it well and deep, weed it diligently, manure it thickly, and ridge it to a moderate breadth and height. Let your hedges also be cleanly hand-weeded, and searched with a three-pronged fork for nettle-roots. Pulling by the hand is only playing with them.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

There is likewise nothing to be done in the flower garden except preparing for the next season. Dahlias should be allowed to remain no longer in the ground, but taken up, accurately labelled with private marks, and laid by. We have found a lofty shelf in a large kitchen (away from the fire) an excellent repository for them. Plant Tulips; also the early and hardy winter tribe—Snowdrops, Crocuses, Daffodils, Winter Aconites, &c. If you have a shrubbery in the flower garden they give it a beautiful appearance. In the beginning of this month Pink beds may be formed, but they must be covered with loose stuff to keep out frost until the roots have struck.









## COURSING.

*By Nimrod.*

ON the authority of Arrian, the Athenian historian, coursing, or running wild animals with Greyhounds, is of very ancient date ; and from the currency of the proverb in the days of Canute throughout England and Wales, that "a gentleman was known by his hawk, his horse, and his greyhound," we may presume it was one of the leading sports of our countrymen in very early times. The fine old legend of Bedde Gelert shows that our Cambrian brethren also set much store by the Greyhound, and this for qualities not generally attributed to him. In other ancient ballads, the "goode Greyhounde" is mentioned in conjunction with the "fair palfrey," as a necessary appendage of knightly and gallant sport, and both were duly cherished by the monks of that period, who, with all their failings, were probably the most efficient and useful country gentlemen of their day.

The chief promoters of the sport of coursing in modern times have been the late Lords Oxford, Craven, and Rivers ; the late Duke of Gordon ; the late Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, county of York ; Major Topham, the owner of the celebrated Snowball ; and Thomas Goodlake, Esq., of Letcomb Manor, Berkshire, editor of the *Courser's Manual*. The names of Swinfen, Mundy, Biggs, Best, and others should not be omitted, as having greatly improved this variety of dog. Blast and Bijou, bred by Mr. Biggs, were allowed to be perfect specimens, and were equally good with their appearance.

It may be deemed superfluous to vindicate coursing as a sport, although a few words on the character of it may not be misplaced. Coursing has been termed by some persons an unsatisfactory, by others a slow, by many a quarrelsome diversion. The validity of the first objection must rest on the decision of the parties concerned ; and if they think it worth their while to bestow trouble and expense on the pursuit, the cavil is at once answered. A celebrated sportsman, both on the turf and in the coursing-field, was heard to declare, that he was as much excited when a favourite Greyhound was running a match for a guinea, as when his racehorse was contending for the Derby stakes. As to slowness, we think it is free from that objection where game is plentiful ; but the well-known sarcasm of "melancholy mad for an hour, and stark-staring mad for five minutes," certainly applies when hares and parish-churches are in about equal proportions in the land. Whether or not coursing be a quarrelsome amusement, if such a term may be allowed us, must depend on the coursers, or more properly speaking, the field. That, when the mind of man is worked up to a state of high expectation and excitement, trifling disappointments will operate strongly upon it at the moment, no one would attempt to deny ; but the Fox-hunter must admit that a little difference of opinion now and then exists amongst the very ardent followers of that noble pursuit, the green-eyed monster, Jealousy, often raising her head, and now and then her voice. But all emulative sports are open to this objection, and it is needless to remark how intimately the spirit of competition is interwoven with the nature of man, or how much it mixes itself up with every action of social life.

It is a recommendation to coursing, that it is neither an expensive nor an exclusive pursuit ; it has been enjoyed by the qualified, or even the unqualified farmer, with whom it has ever been a very popular, and often not unprofitable, amusement. To excel, however, in competition with the improved breed of Greyhounds of the present day, more attention and expenses are required than are, perhaps, compatible with the general run of farmers and yeomen ; and, consequently, it is the business of their landlords to engage in these contests. For these exhibitions, dogs are required to be in racehorse-like condition, which can only be acquired by the very best of food, by a due course of medicine, and by their being properly exercised by a well-mounted servant,



the speed of whose horse regulates the pace they should go in their training, which varies according with circumstances, and every now and then a hare, on foot, is shown to them.

### REMARKS.

No period of the year is better entitled to the appellation of "the season of philosophic enthusiasm" than the close of Autumn. There is in the aspect of every thing which surrounds us, as the sun is sinking below the horizon on a fine evening of November, all that can hush the troubled passions to repose, yet all which at the same time is calculated to elevate the mind and awaken the imagination. The gently agitated and refreshing state of the atmosphere, though at intervals broken in upon by the fitful and protracted moaning of the voiceful wind; the deep brown shadows, which are gradually enveloping the many-coloured woods, and diffusing over the extended landscape a solemn, and not unpleasing, obscurity; the faint and farewell music of the latest warblers, and the waning splendour of the western sky, almost insensibly dispose the intellectual man to serious and sublime associations. It is then we people the retiring scene with more than earthly forms; it is then we love

to listen to the hollow sighs  
Through the half-leafless wood that breathes the gale,  
For at such hours the shadowy phantom pale  
Oft seems to fleet before the poet's eyes;  
Strange sounds are heard, and mournful melodies  
As of night wanderers, who their woes bewail.

This month, however, is one of the most disagreeable for the labouring Gardener; but he may console himself with the shortness of the day, and hail the approach of evening, when he may lay aside his wet dress, and fortify his mind by converse with books. Roots, fruits, seeds, dried herbs, and insects require looking over and protecting from damp.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—NOVEMBER.

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|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Aberford</i>, Yorksh... Cattl and pedlery.<br/> <i>Coveentry</i>, Warw.... Linen, woollens, hor.<br/> <i>Eccleshall</i>, Staff.... Cattle &amp; saddle horses.<br/> <i>Moreton in Marsh</i>,<br/> <i>Gloster</i>, ..... Cattle.<br/> <i>Newton, Notts</i>, .... Cattle &amp; sheep, linens<br/> &amp; woollens.<br/> <i>Nottingham, Notts</i>, Cat., hor., lin. &amp; woollen<br/> <i>Poole, Dorset</i>, ..... Toys.<br/> <i>Prescot, Lanc</i>, ..... Horses, cattle, toys.<br/> <i>Rothbury, Northum</i>, Cat., linen &amp; woollens.<br/> <i>No. Shields, Northum</i>, Cattle and goods.<br/> <i>Walden, Essex</i>, .... Cows, &amp;c.</p> <p>2. <i>Baildon</i>, York, ..... Horses and cattle.<br/> <i>Bletchingley, Surry</i>, Horses, cattle, toys.<br/> <i>Leicester, Leic</i>, .... New fair.<br/> <i>Petworth, Sussex</i>, .. Sheep and hogs.<br/> <i>Toddington, Beds</i>, ... Cattle.<br/> <i>Wokingham, Bucks</i>, Horses and cattle.</p> <p>3. <i>Enfield, Mid</i>, ..... Horses, cattle, cheese.<br/> <i>Poulton, Lanc</i>, ..... Horned cattle, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Swaffham, Norf</i>, .... Cattle and toys.<br/> <i>Walton, Norf</i>, ..... Cattle, sheep, &amp;c.</p> <p>4. <i>Hinchley, Leic</i>, .... Cheese, &amp;c.</p> <p>5. <i>Adwalton, York</i>, .... Lean cattle.<br/> <i>Beverly, York</i>, ..... Horses and sheep.<br/> <i>Lichfield, Staff</i>, ..... Geese and cheese.<br/> <i>Middleham, York</i>, .. Sheep &amp; cattle (2 days)<br/> <i>Woodstock, Oxf</i>, .... Cattle and cheese.</p> <p>6. <i>Chard, Som</i>, ..... Cattle and pedlery.<br/> <i>Longridge, Lanc</i>, .... Cattle.<br/> <i>Newcastle, Stafford</i>, Cattle.<br/> <i>Newton Abbots</i>,<br/> <i>Devon</i>, ..... Woollen cloth.</p> | <p>6. <i>So. Shields</i>, Durham General.<br/> <i>King's Stanley, Glos</i>, General.<br/> <i>Tregony, Cornwall</i>, Cattle, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Witheridge, Devon</i>, General.</p> <p>7. <i>Chapel in-le-Frith</i>,<br/> <i>Derby</i>, ..... Cattle.<br/> <i>Porlock, Som</i>, ..... Cattle.<br/> <i>Preston, Lanc</i>, ..... Coarse cloths &amp; small<br/> ware.</p> <p><i>Ripon, York</i>, ..... Cattle and goods.<br/> <i>Roehdale, Lanc</i>, .... Horses, cattle, pedlery<br/> <i>Gt. Weldon, Northam</i>, Brass, pewter, hats, &amp;c</p> <p>8. <i>Alford, Linc</i>, ..... Cattle and sheep.<br/> <i>Biggleswade, Beds</i>, .. Cattle.<br/> <i>Bingham, Notts</i>, .... Foals &amp; hops (2 days)<br/> <i>Blandford Forum</i>,<br/> <i>Dorset</i>, ..... Horses, cheese, sheep<br/> <i>Buckingham, Bucks</i>, Cattle.<br/> <i>Chipping Norton Oxf</i>, Hor., cat., leath., cheese<br/> <i>Cirencester, Glost</i>, Horses, cattle, leather,<br/> oil, wool.<br/> <i>Diss, Norfolk</i>, ..... Cattle and toys.<br/> <i>Dulverton, Som</i>, .... Cattle.<br/> <i>Dunmow, Essex</i>, .... Cattle.<br/> <i>Hertford, Herts</i>, ..... Horses and cattle.<br/> <i>Hexham, Northumb</i>, Cattle &amp; woollen cloth<br/> <i>Keighley, York</i>, .... Cat., brass, pewter, &amp;c.<br/> <i>Kendal, Westmorel</i>, Cattle and horses.<br/> <i>Knutsford, Chester</i>, .. Cattle and drapery.<br/> <i>Leominster, Heref</i>, ... Cattle, hops, butter.<br/> <i>Lidney, Gloster</i>, .... Horned cattle.<br/> <i>Newbury, Bucks</i>, .... Cheese and horses.<br/> <i>Newmarket, Cam</i>, ... Horses and sheep.<br/> <i>Pensford, Som</i>, ..... Sheep and horses.</p> |
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8. Romsey, Hants. .... Hor., cattle, pigs, &c.  
*Somersham*, Hunting. General.  
 Somerton, Som. .... Cattle all sorts.  
 Stamford, Linc. .... Horses and stock.  
 Stratton, Cornw. .... Cattle.  
 Sutton, Warw. .... Sheep and cattle.  
 Warwick, Warw. .... Horses, sheep, cheese  
 Witham, Essex .... Toys.
9. Hatherleigh, Dev. .... Cattle.  
 Leeds, York. .... Horned cattle, horses,  
 hardware, &c.
10. Falkingham, Linc. .... Horses, cattle, goods.  
 Stonchouse, Glos. .... Cattle and cheese.
11. *Ashby de la Zouch*,  
 Leic. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Ashburton, Devon. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Brandon, Suffolk .. Cattle, toys, &c.  
 Camborne, Cornw. .... General.  
 Lenton, Notts. .... Cattle, &c.  
 Liverpool, Lanc. .... Hor. & horned cattle.  
 Macclesfield, Ches. .... Cattle, wool, cloth.  
 Penrith, Cumb. .... Hor., horned cattle, &c  
*North Petherton*, Som. Shoes and toys.  
 Storrington, Sussex, Cattle and pedlery.  
 Uttoxeter, Staff. .... Colts & horned cattle.  
 Wakefield, York. .... Hor. & horned cattle.
12. Lisle, Gloster. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Callington, Corn. .... Provisions, hardware.  
 Chelmsford, Essex. .... General.  
 Dunstable, Beds. .... Cattle.  
 Fairford, Gloster. .... Cattle and sheep.  
*Guisborough*, York. .... General.  
 Kilham, York. .... Horses and beasts.  
 Longnor, Staff. .... Sheep, cattle, pedlery.  
 North Molton, Dev. .... Cattle.  
 Stony Stratford,  
 Bucks. .... Cattle.
13. Andover, Hants .... Sheep, horses, leather,  
 cheese.  
 Bideford, Devon. .... Cattle.  
 Bishop's Castle, Salop. Cattle, sheep, horses.  
 Downham Market,  
 Norfolk .... General.  
 Farnham, Surry .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
 Kingston, Surry .... Horses, toys, &c.  
 Leek, Staff. .... Cattle and pedlery.  
 Lostwithiel, Cornw. Cattle, &c.  
 Loughborough, Leic. Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Mayfield, Sussex .... Cattle and pedlery.
14. *St. Columb*, Cornwall. Cattle, horses, cloth.  
 Ellesmere, Salop. .... Hor., cattle, sheep, &c.  
 Stamfordham, North. Statute.
15. *Otley*, York. .... Statute.  
 Ruth, York. .... Pewter, brass, pedlery.
16. Kempton, Norf. .... Horses and cattle.
17. Heydon, York. .... Tin, leather, millinery.  
 Town Mall, Kent. Bullocks, horses, toys.  
 Manchester, Lanc. .... Cattle, horses, bedding  
*Warkworth*, North. .... Cattle.  
 Warsop, Notts. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Watchet, Som. .... Cattle.  
 Wellington, Salop. .... Cattle, horses, &c.  
 Yeovil, Som. .... Horses and cattle.
19. *Market Harborough*, Leic. General merchandize.  
 Oakham, Rutland .. Cattle and sheep.  
 Truro, Cornwall .... Cattle.  
*Wirksworth*, Derby .. Horned cattle.
20. Boston, Lincoln .... Horses.  
 Rickmansworth,  
 Herts. .... Black cattle, sheep, &c.  
 Skipton, York. .... Horned cattle.  
 Stockton, Denham .. General.
20. Wernith, Chester .. Cattle.
21. Ashton under Lyne,  
 Lanc. .... Cattle and toys.  
 Garstang, Lanc. .... Cat., horses, cloth, &c.  
*Wetherby*, York. .... Horses, sheep, hogs.
22. Alfreton, Derby .... Horses & horned cattle  
 Altringham, Chester. Cattle and drapery.  
 Battle, Sussex .... Cattle and pedlery.  
 Bawtry, York. .... Cattle and horses.  
 Congleton, Chester .. Cattle and pedlery.  
 Crowle, Line. .... Cattle, hemp, flax.  
 Darlington, Durham. Horses, cattle, sheep.  
 Deddington, Oxf. .... Horses, cows, hogs.  
 Market Deeping, Linc. Horses, stock, timber.  
 Guildford, Surry .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
 Haigh, Lanc. .... General.  
 Haltwhistle, North. Hor., Scotch cloth, &c  
 Longtown, Cum. .... Horses, cattle, linen,  
 cloth, &c.  
 Monmouth, Monm. Horn. cat., cheese, &c.  
 Pembridge, Hereford. Horned cattle.  
 Rugby, Warw. .... Great horse fair.  
 Scarborough, York. .... Cattle and toys.  
 Shiffnall, Salop. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
 Standish, Lanc. .... Horses, cattle, toys.  
 Wcm, Salop. .... Cat., horses, linen, &c.
23. Dover, Kent. .... Slops and haberdash.  
 Hastings, Sussex .. Pedlery.  
 Louth, Linc. .... Cattle.  
 Marlborough, Wilts. Horses, cows, sheep.  
 Shaftesbury, Dorset. Cattle all sorts.  
 Skipton, York. .... Horses, cloth, pedlery.
24. Colford, Gloster .... Cattle and cheese.
25. *Bakewell*, Derby. .... Cattle and horses.  
 Chesterfield, Derby. .... Cattle, sheep, pedlery.  
 Frome, Som. .... Cattle and cheese.  
 Holt, Norf. .... Horses, &c.  
 Langport, Som. .... Fat cattle, hogs, &c.  
 Loddon, Norf. .... Horses and hogs.  
 Sutton, Notts. .... Hiring servants.
26. Little Dean, Gloster. Pedler's ware.  
 Doneaster, York. .... General.  
 Kidderminster, Wor. Cat., hor., cheese, linen  
 Winslow, Bucks. .... Cattle.
27. Hartlepool, Durham. Toys and fish.  
 Horsham, Sussex .. Cattle and pedlery.  
*Knaresborough*, York. Statute.
28. Gloucester, Gloster. Horses, cattle, cheese.  
 Harleston, Norf. .... Scotch cattle.  
 Harlow, Essex. .... Horses & cattle (2 d.)  
 Lincoln, Linc. .... Horses, cattle, &c.  
 Northampton, North. Cattle.  
 Penzance, Cornw. .... Cattle.  
 Sheffield, York. .... Cattle, horses, cheese.  
 Fenny Stratford,  
 Bucks. .... Cattle.
29. Ashborne, Derby .. Horses & horned cattle.  
*Chipping Norton*, Oxf. Cat., hor., leat., cheese  
 Cuckfield, Sussex .. Cattle and pedlery.
30. Amptill, Beds. .... Cattle.  
*St. Austle*, Cornw. .... Oxen, sheep, cloth.  
 Buckingham, Norf. .... Cheese, cattle, toys.  
 Buntingford, Herts. .... Pedlery.  
 Colyton, Devon. .... Cattle.  
 Enfield, Mid. .... Horses, cattle, cheese.  
 Epping, Essex. .... Horses, cows, sheep.  
 St. Ives, Cornwall .. Cattle.  
 Maidenhead, Berks. .... Horses and cattle.  
 Moreton Hampstead,  
 Devon. .... Cattle.  
 Warrington, Lanc. .... Hor., cattle, cloth, &c.  
 Wells, Som. .... Cattle, horses, &c.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—NOVEMBER 1839.

NEW MOON. .... 6th day, at 11 m. past 8 morn.  
 FIRST QUARTER. .... 14th day, at 13 m. past 9 morn.  
 FULL MOON. .... 21st day, at 13 m. past 2 morn.  
 LAST QUARTER. .... 27th day, at 26 m. past 10 aftern.

## DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

[1839.]

## Sunday Proper Lessons.

Morning	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.	Evening	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Dec. 1	Isaiah .... 1	Acts ..... 2	Dec. 1	Isaiah .... 2	Hebrews .. 7
8	Isaiah .... 5	Acts ..... 8	8	Isaiah .... 24	James .... 1
15	Isaiah .... 25	Acts ..... 15	15	Isaiah .... 26	1st Peter .. 3
22	Isaiah .... 30	Acts ..... 22	22	Isaiah .... 32	1st John .. 2
25	Isaiah 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15	25	Is. 7 v. 10 to 17	Titus 3 v. 4 to 9
29	Isaiah .... 37	Acts ..... 26	29	Isaiah .... 38	2d John ..

M D	W D	Remarkable Days, &c.	SUN.		M A	MOON.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.
1	S	1 SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 56	4 4	25	2 55	1 33
2	M	Corona. of Buonoparte, 1804	7 57	4 3	26	4 6	1 46
3	T	James II. fled, 1688	7 58	4 2	27	5 18	1 58
4	W	Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642	7 59	4 1	28	6 30	2 18
5	T	Mozart died, 1792	8 0	4 0	29	7 45	2 45
6	F	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	8 1	3 59	●	8 49	3 23
7	S	Day breaks 5h. 57m.	8 2	3 58	1	9 47	4 10
8	S	2 SUN. IN ADVENT—Concep.	8 3	3 57	2	10 30	5 14
9	M	[B.V.M.]	8 3	3 57	3	11 3	6 30
10	T	Grouse, &c. shooting ends	8 4	3 56	4	11 25	7 48
11	W	Charles XII. killed, 1718	8 4	3 56	5	11 43	9 8
12	T	O. Cromwell dec. Protec. 1653	8 5	3 55	6	11 56	10 28
13	F	Dr. S. Johnson died, 1784	8 5	3 55	7	aftern	11 48
14	S	Day breaks 5h. 59m.	8 6	3 54	8	0 21	morn.
15	S	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 6	3 54	9	0 34	1 13
16	M	<i>Cambridge Term Ends.</i>	8 6	3 54	10	0 50	2 38
17	T	<i>Oxford Term Ends.</i>	8 7	3 53	11	1 12	4 7
18	W	EMBER WEEK.	8 7	3 53	12	1 41	5 41
19	T		8 7	3 53	13	2 24	7 13
20	F		8 8	3 52	○	3 25	8 26
21	S	ST. THOMAS—Shortest Day	8 8	3 52	15	4 36	9 24
22	S	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 8	3 52	16	6 5	10 5
23	M	Day breaks 6h. 1m.	8 8	3 52	17	7 32	10 33
24	T	Peace with America, 1814	8 8	3 52	18	8 56	10 52
25	W	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 8	3 52	19	10 13	11 7
26	T	ST. STEPHEN'S DAY	8 7	3 53	20	11 29	11 19
27	F	ST. JOHN	8 7	3 53	☾	morn.	11 31
28	S	INNOCENTS	8 7	3 53	22	0 41	11 41
29	S	1 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS	8 7	3 53	23	1 53	11 52
30	M	Day breaks 5h. 59m.	8 6	3 54	24	3 6	aftern
31	T	<i>St. Sylvester</i>	8 6	3 54	25	4 20	0 22



## DECEMBER GUIDE FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

**THE FARM.**—The approach of Christmas raises the demand for beef, and all extensive graziers are able at this time to contribute their quota towards the market, which, although not at its best, is now generally good. Let them not lose this opportunity to put off such of their beasts as are not good doers, for little is to be gained at present prices by this sort of stock. Sheep that have been well grazed and put to turnips in October, will now be fine meat.

But the article which fetches the best price in this month, is what is called "house lamb," and the following is the system under which it is produced. The ewes are so arranged, as to drop their lambs about Michaelmas. They are abroad in good grass during the day, but confined to the house during the night, until they have produced say twenty or thirty lambs. These lambs are then put into the suckling house, which is kept well littered with clean wheaten straw, and chalk, both in lump and in powder, is provided for them to lick, in order to prevent scouring. A little wheat-straw is placed, with the ears downwards, in a rack within their reach, and in this house are they kept until fit for the butcher, nourished in the following manner:—

Every night at eight o'clock the dams are turned into the suckling-house to their offspring. At six o'clock in the morning, they are separated again from their lambs, and turned into the pastures, and at the same hour in the evening, such ewes as may have lost their own lambs, and those whose lambs are sold, are brought in and held by the head until they are sucked dry by the young flock in their turns. They are then turned into their pastures, and at twelve o'clock, the dams of the lambs are driven from the pasture into the lamb-house for an hour, when each lamb is suckled by its mother. At four o'clock, all the ewes that have not lambs of their own are again brought to the lamb-house, and held for the lambs to suck, and at eight, the mothers of the lambs which remain are brought to them for the night. This is severe work for the ewes, and some of them die from exhaustion; but as in the month of December a good lamb of eight weeks old is worth from two to four guineas, the experiment is worth being made. It is scarcely necessary to observe, the ewes must be well fed, and the breed called the Dorsetshire, from its inclination to take the ram at any period of the year, is preferred.

We strongly recommend shelter to store sheep throughout this and the ensuing month. Great Britain is the only country in the north of Europe that denies it to this species of live stock. What is called a standing sheep-fold should be had recourse to, well littered down with stubble, of which a rick should be made near the spot. A vast quantity of manure is made, the lives of many sheep and lambs are preserved, and the stubble on light land is turned to a good, instead of a bad account, for we know that ploughing it under on light soils is injurious. Store sheep may be folded and fed during the day on mossy grass land, for which evil such practice is the only certain cure.

The teams during December will always be doing something, for cart horses never do well in idleness. Chalk, marl, and dung, can be carted during frost, and when the weather is open, old lays can be broken up; and remember never to let a stubble field be seen unploughed at the expiration of this month. Also remember, if you wish for a clean farm, let your stitches be of the exact breadth which suits the drill machine which is to deposit all or the greatest part of your grain. Neither are you to lose sight of the fact, that every now and then all lands should be subjected to a very deep ploughing, and avoid spring ploughing on all wet soils.

A well-regulated farm-yard in December is a pleasing sight to a benevolent mind. Comparative comfort seems to be afforded to all the animals which inhabit it, and even the thrashers who contribute to it appear to be better off

than their fellow-labourers, who are obliged to abide the pelting of the pitiless storm. Of all descriptions of stock, however, to which cleanliness and warmth are most essential at this season, fattening pigs and breeding sows stand most in need of them to secure their well-doing; even warm food has its effect.

Out of doors work now consists of draining, wood cutting, and fencing, which should be done by task, by reason of the shortness of the days. Finish ploughing winter and ensuing summer fallows, and pay great attention to the water-furrows, as they will keep grass land dry, and consequently comparatively warm. Feed bees, and kill hogs for bacon.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

The directions for this month are closely similar to those for November. All that we there advised to be done must be finished if not completed before, and the experimental crops which we mentioned may be repeated by those who have a fancy for them. It is time, too, that the manure which is to form your future hot-beds should be put into a course of preparation, if you intend to begin early in the spring with your work. If you have already, as a good gardener ought to have done, gathered your weeds in the summer, and the fallen foliage in the autumn, together into a pit, to make manure, you will have now a spare day to take it out, and mix well with the mass a quantity of quick lime to hasten its decomposition, and return it into the pit again. Once more look over your fruit, and after clearing it of all that show symptoms of decay, a light covering of dry straw will protect it from frost without heating it. This reminds us, that throughout this little manual we have said nothing of the cultivation of the Pine—an omission which we purposely made, because there are very few in the country who do cultivate it, and because to have treated of it properly was utterly incompatible with our limits. Those who have means and conveniences to cultivate it, will find the best directions we have yet met with in the works of Mr. Knight, though it is a question of much contest amongst the most eminent professional and amateur gardeners.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

You may sow a little Radish-seed in a warm border. Tie up such Endive as you intend to blanch. Add more covering to your Mushroom beds to keep out the frost. Sow Lettuce in frames, but not on a manure bed. The frames are merely to protect the plants from frost and wet until the weather gets a turn.

In this portion of the garden we have also little to remark additional to the instructions for last month, except to note an intentional omission made throughout the year. We have hitherto said nothing of the green-house, in order to avoid successive repetitions, and because the management of it will be best comprehended from a few general rules which are applicable at one season as well as another. In the first place, then, for the first four months of the year, when it is most called into requisition, you must study how to preserve it at once dry and airy. Hence you must allow as much air as you can, without incurring the danger of damp; and should a damp air find its way in through any negligence or accident, resort must be had to a fire to dispel it. Moreover, even when you have kept the green-house closed for some time, there will occur muggy thaws, which no covering can keep out, and in such weather you must have a fire occasionally to counteract them. Another precaution you must take, if you wish to have straight plants, is to turn them every time a fire is successively lighted, otherwise the plants will warp. Indeed, it is useful to take this trouble repeatedly, even when the fire is seldom used, for light will in a sensible degree similarly affect them. From April or May, as the season may prove, the green-house will be partially untenanted until autumn; and while so, well cleanse and repair it. In November, you must again commence the system already described, and continue it for the next six months, as the musicians say, *da capo*.







## FOX-HUNTING.

*By Nimrod.*

FOX-HUNTING in England is about a century and a half old, and is likely to endure to the end of time, unless a grand change takes place in the English character. The number of Hounds necessary to form a pack depends on the number of days the owner of it engages to hunt in each week of the season. If three days, forty couples will be sufficient; if four, sixty; and if five, at least eighty are necessary. Horses kept for them will likewise be in similar proportions. For the first; eight are required, for the second, twelve; and for the last, sixteen, for huntsman and two whippers-in. The annual expenses are also thus regulated. For the first, £1,200 per annum; for the second, £2,000, and for the third, £2,700. It is difficult, however, to calculate these matters to a nicety, so many incidental circumstances occurring.

Fox-hunting commences in the end of August or beginning of September, as the clearance of corn may have been effected, but is then termed cub-hunting, and confined to the superintendence of the huntsman and whippers-in. It is, however, a most important feature in the pursuit, as on the good or bad conduct of the young Hounds, at this time annually entered to their game, depends the good or bad character of the pack when they come into regular work. In proof of the truth of this assertion, it may be stated that, in all crack packs, not more than two-thirds of the entered Hounds of the year are suffered to remain throughout the season, but are sold as drafted hounds, and become the perquisite of the huntsman. In many kennels which will admit of it by their strength, two separate packs are formed—the one of dog-hounds, and the other of bitches. There are sundry reasons given for this proceeding. First, there is less quarrelling, by a total separation of the sexes. Secondly, Hounds of a sex are more even and uniform to the eye. Lastly, there is a difference in their style of hunting. The dog-pack is generally considered more patient under difficulties, whereas that composed of bitches have more dash, and, with a good scent, kill their foxes in a more brilliant style, and more in accordance with the fastidious taste of the modern Fox-hunter, on his thorough-bred horse, who is contented with nothing much short of racing pace. Still there never was a period in which Fox-hounds commanded such high prices as have been given for them in the last twenty years. Mr. Warde, who was a master of Fox-hounds fifty-seven years, sold his pack for two thousand guineas. Mr. Osbaldiston received the like sum for his, and, strange to say, he received, by public auction, the unheard-of sum of one thousand guineas for ten couples of what could be considered little better than drafted hounds. The late Lord Middleton gave twelve hundred guineas for Mr. Corbett's pack fifteen years ago. The celebrated pack of Mr. Ralph Lambton, of Merton House, Durham, were sold in April last for two thousand four hundred pounds, the largest price hitherto given for an entire pack.

It is impossible to give any thing like an average scale of the distance which foxes run before hounds, but we have reason to believe it is far short of what it was wont to be in olden times, before the country was so much enclosed as it now is; before the number of grouse covers were made, or the numerous pheasant preserves were formed. The pace of Fox-hounds, however, is pretty accurately ascertained, and is computed at ten miles in the hour from point to point on the average, allowing for the usual deviations from the straight line. Perhaps a more accurate computation would be expressed, by rating it at the three-parts speed of a three-parts bred horse, which, allowing for obstacles to be overcome by the way, would give somewhere about fifteen miles of ground run over in the hour. The number of foxes killed depends on the strength of the pack, and the country over which it hunts. Fifty brace of noses on the kennel-door, at the conclusion of the season, is a good show for Hounds



that hunt four days a week, in a good scenting country, well stocked with foxes, and thirty-five for those which hunt three.

Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, is the grand emporium of English Fox-hunters. Three or four packs are within a feasible distance on every day in the week throughout the season; and it is computed that the sum of £100,000 is annually expended in the keep of studs within a circumference of twenty miles, taking Melton town as the centre point.

### WINTER.

Now is the season of dreariness and gloom. The sun rises late and sets early; his beams display not the vapours that reek up with intense cold. The dark days of Christmas end with falls of snow, and the frozen earth yields no sustenance to animals. At night, bursts of revelry break forth from the illuminated mansions of the opulent. If we listen at the hovels of the destitute, we may hear the low wailings of helplessness and the cries of infancy. Now comes the Advent, and celebration of the festival in memory of that great Birth Day which was proclaimed "with Glory to God in the Highest! and on earth peace! good-will towards men!" and the rich "fare sumptuously every day," and retire, satiated with enjoyment, to couches of pleasure. In their vicinage are some who, at night-fall, huddle together for warmth, or creep with their famishing offspring to cheerless resting-places, and forget their misery until they awaken to it in the morning. To shelter the houseless, clothe the naked, and feed the hungry, to avert the rigours of the season from the needy, and to make the poor man's heart leap for joy, is a recipe for merry Christmas. They whom "the day-spring from on high hath visited" especially know, that to do unto others as we would be done unto, is the bond of human brotherhood.

CHRISTMAS.—"—Now hoary-headed winter, like a shivering pauper, with a *freeze* coat and a *hurricane* in hand, walks abroad.—Ladies, young and old, appear, like the Hartz mountains, covered with *furs*.—The grateful perfume of roasting pippins fills the frosty air, some singing and others hissing, as is the wont in most musical meetings.—The fields are glistening with snow, awaiting, like sheep, the coming of spring, to shear them of their fleecy covering.—Now little charity boys, in leather very-smalls, run about presenting their pieces to the admirers of calligraphy; and Cockneys leave their counters, to present their pieces at little birds.—The fishmonger's lad leaves his basket upon the banks of the Serpentine, and exerts his muscles in propelling a solitary *skate*.—Eaves-dropping is at an end! the drip being congelated to a fringe of icicles.—*George Barnwell* is performed at the theatres, to teach apprentices that, when they are in want of money, they must go to their "uncles."—Cooks are up early, and plums suffer the martyrdom of St. Stephen; and all show their politics by cutting up—*peel*.—Greengrocers become barbarons; for, after cruelly cropping the hollies for the holydays, and misletoes, they—take their leaves.—Snow-balls and fancy-balls are to be met with in every quarter of the town.—Young bucks and old horses appear in rough coats; and the coaches are so laden with turkeys and game, that they seem as if they had all been through the *Poultry*, and run *foul* of each other.—Urchins from school come driven home, huddled together, like so many rams in a market-cart, with their *horns* sticking out on both sides.—Country-dances are all the vogue, from the ball-room down to the twelve-foot square parlour; and, like sailors in a storm, it's 'all hands to pumps' with the shoemakers.

"Farewell, old Christmas! May thy temples ever be crowned with a



snow-wreath! May all English hearts be long delighted with Christmas gambols! 'Christmas gambles!' exclaimed my old maternal aunt, as her ear caught the concluding words of my apostrophe; 'I am very sorry to hear that!'—*New Monthly*.

### FAIRS IN THIS MONTH—DECEMBER.

1. Bury St. Edmonds,  
Suffolk ..... Cattle.  
Hythe, Kent..... General.  
Ingatstone, Essex.. Cattle all sorts.  
Stamford Bridge,  
York ..... Horses, cattle, brass,  
pewter, &c.
2. Worcester, Wore.... Cat.,cheese,hops,linen
4. Atherstone, Warw.. Horses & fat cattle.  
Dursley, Gloster... Cattle and pedlery.  
Lambourne, Berks.. Hor., cows, foals, boots  
Nantwich, Chester.. Horses, cattle, hard-  
ware, &c.  
Sandwich, Kent .... Drapery, shoes & hardw.  
Spalding, Linc..... Cattle, hemp, flax.  
Wenlock, Salop .... Cattle, horses, &c.
5. Lutterworth, Leic.. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Witney, Oxf..... Cattle and cheese.
6. Bodmin, Cornw.... Oxen, sheep, cloth.  
Cranbourne, Dorset. Cheese and sheep.  
Darlington, Durham, Horses, cattle, sheep.  
Exeter, Devon..... Horned cat., hor., &c.  
Gressinghall, Norf.. Toys, &c.  
Higham Ferrers,  
Northamp..... Hor. & horned cattle.  
Ludlow, Salop ..... Horses, cattle, cloth,  
hops, &c.  
Patrington, York .. Woollen cloth, copper,  
tin ware.  
Stoke, Norf..... General.
7. Cheltenham, Gloster. Cattle and pedlery.  
Clitheroe, Lane.... Horses, cattle, cloth.  
West Leigh, Lanc... Horses, cattle, pigs.  
South Milton, Dev.. Cattle.  
Pontefract, York .. St. Andrew's fair for  
cattle.
8. Market Harbro', Leic. General merchandize.  
Leicester, Leic. .... Horses and cows.  
Malpas, Chester .... Cat., lincens, woollens,  
hardware.  
Truro, Cornwall .... Cattle.
9. Bradford, York .... Hogs & pedlery (3 days)  
Liskeard, Cornwall.. Horses, cattle, cloth.  
Newark, Notts..... Horses, cattle, pigs.  
Nottingham, Notts.. Hor., cat., sheep, pigs.  
Reigate, Surry..... Cattle.  
Stratford on Avon,  
Warw..... Cattle.  
Titchfield, Hants.... Cattle, &c.
10. Campden, Gloster .. Hor., linen, stockings.  
Kingston, York .... Horses (6 days)  
Newport, Salop. .... Fat cattle, sheep, hogs  
Oswestry, Salop .... Oxen and firkin butter
11. Abingdon, Berks.... Cattle and horses.  
Baldock, Herts. .... Cheese, cat., furniture  
Bewdley, Wor..... Cattle, cheese, cloths.  
Boston, Linc. .... Horned cattle.  
Beachley, Northamp. Horses, cows, sheep.  
Chippenham, Wilts.. Horses, cattle, hogs.  
E. Grinstead, Sussex, Cattle and pedlery.  
Gargrave, York .... Horned cattle & toys.
- Hempnall, Norf. .... Hogs & petty dealers.  
Kimbolton, Hunting. Cattle and hogs.  
Kirton, Linc..... Cattle & merchandize.  
Knaresborough, York Cattle (2 days)  
Petersfield, Hants.. Sheep & horses.  
Ringwood, Hants. .. Colts and pedlery.  
Ross, Hereford .... Wool, &c.  
Rotherham, York .. Cattle.  
Stratton, Cornwall .. Cattle.  
Tarporely, Chester.. Cattle and pedlery.  
Tavistock, Devon... Cattle.
12. Banbury, Oxf. .... Cheese, hops, cattle. &  
Shrewsbury, Salop.. Cattle, linen, cheese, &c
13. Barnstaple, Devon.. Cattle.  
Frodsham, Chester.. Cattle and pedlery.  
Leyburn, York..... Horned cattle & sheep
14. Thirsk, York..... Hor., cattle, leather.
15. Oakham, Rutland .. Cattle and sheep.
16. Bedale, York ..... Cattle and sheep.  
Ledbury, Hereford.. Horned cattle, cheese,  
fat hogs, &c.  
Thornbury, Gloster, Cattle and pigs.  
Toddington, Beds. .. Cattle.  
Warwick, Warw..... Horses, sheep, cheese.
17. Arundel, Sussex .... Cattle and pedlery.  
Bicester, Oxf. .... Cattle and wool.  
Grantham, Linc. .... Horned cattle & horses  
Hornsea, York ..... Horses and beasts.  
St. Neots, Hunting. Cattle and pedlery.  
Rugby, Warw. .... General.  
Wallingford, Berks.. Fat hogs, &c.  
Woodstock, Oxf..... Hogs, &c.
18. Amesbury, Wilts... Horses, sheep, cattle.  
Cheltenham, Gloster Cattle and pedlery.  
Muker, York..... Sheep.  
Stomport, Wore.... Cattle, hops, &c.  
North Taunton, Dev. Cattle.  
York, York ..... Large horse fair.
19. Bedford, Beds..... Cattle.  
Kettering, North. .. Horses, cattle, pedlery  
Northampton, North. Cattle.
21. Alnwick, Northumb. Shoes, hats, woollens.  
Droitwich, Wore.... Cattle, cheese, wool.  
Kirkby Lonsdale,  
Westmoreland .. Woollen cloth.  
Lacock, Wilts..... Cattle and horses.  
Penryn, Cornwall .. Cattle, &c.  
Stanhope, Darham.. Cattle.  
Wigton, Cum. .... Cat., apples, honey, &c  
York, York ..... Flax.
22. Newport, Pagnell,  
Bucks ..... Cattle.
23. Adwalton, York .... Lean cattle.  
Usk, Monmouth .... Horses, cattle, pedlery
24. Pateley Bridge, York Cattle, wool, cloth.
25. Shirland, Derby ... General.
26. Burslem, Stafford .. Cattle and horses.
28. Bridgewater, Som. .. Cattle and goods.
29. Gargrave, York .... Horned cattle & toys.
30. Helston, Cornwall .. Cattle.  
Rugby, Warw. .... General.

### THE MOON'S CHANGES—DECEMBER 1839.

NEW MOON..... 6th day, at 1 m. past 3 morn.  
FIRST QUARTER ..... 13th day, at 48 m. past 9 aftern.  
FULL MOON ..... 20th day, at 45 m. past 0 aftern.  
LAST QUARTER ..... 27th day, at 45 m. past 4 aftern.

## THE RACE HORSE AND HUNTER.

*By Nimrod.*

*The Race Horse.*—In breeding the Race Horse, the first important consideration is what is termed a judicious cross of blood, which means nothing more than that the election of the male should be suitable to the female both in formation and in action. For example, a short-legged mare may be put to a horse with some length of leg, and *vice versa*; and if the stride of a mare in her gallop be considered longer than is consistent with endurance, a shorter striding horse should be selected for her, and also *vice versa*. Constitutional peculiarities must likewise be consulted. It is not desirable that the Race Horse should be of too hardy a nature, because, in that case, so much work is necessary to bring him well to the post, that his legs are apt to be injured, and he seldom stands training beyond his fourth year. In breeding the Race Horse, however, it is highly necessary that good, and what is called fashionable, blood is selected, as nothing else will pay in the long run. Perhaps the Earl of Jersey affords the best demonstration of this truth; until he purchased a daughter of the famous Prunella, by Highflyer, he never won a Race, or ever sold a Race Horse for what may be called a saving price. Since he became possessed of this excellent blood, he has scarcely lost a Race, and produced some of the most valuable horses of the present age.

Still even good blood will not do to compete with the horses of the present day, unless young racing stock are kept on the improved system of rearing them, namely, warm and dry, with very little green food from their infancy, giving them as much corn as they will eat, and physic, periodically, to prevent their becoming internally fat. Under the old system, more than half the colts and fillies that were reared could scarcely be made fit enough to be tried; whereas, at present, a two-year old is quite as stout in his work as a three-year old was wont to be.

The most fashionable blood of the present day is that of Emilius, Sultan, Saugor, Velocipede, Buzzard, Blacklock, and Voltaire; and the Comus and Rubens mares are still in esteem, where they are to be found.

*The Hunter.*—If breeding horses, for the purpose of making them Hunters, be the object of a country gentleman, or his tenant, he will succeed in proportion to the pains he takes in the management of his breeding stud, and the selection of the animals that are to form it. If he imagines that any large and coarse mare will breed a Hunter if put to a thorough-bred horse, he will, nine times in ten, be disappointed, unless she have that sort of action, and plenty of it, which a Hunter ought to have. And what is that action? Not the mere darting out of the legs, and striking the hard ground with the feet as with a sledge hammer, but that smooth, ergo, enduring action, chiefly from the hinder parts, which enables a horse to travel with ease to himself over light land, and also to straggle through that which is soft and deep, and which he is every day called upon to contend with. To ensure high form in young horses, at all events to prevent their having coarse points, such as large and fleshy shoulders, flat feet, and big heads, they should be treated much in the same way as young racing stock are treated. They should be kept warm and dry, have plenty of corn from the time they are able to eat it, and at no time of their colthood should they be kept on grass alone.

With respect to their education, that should commence in their fourth year, by their being ridden gently with Harriers, or after persons following Fox-hounds, when the fences have been in part knocked down; but they should not be ridden up to hounds at this early period. Indeed, in their fifth year, they should not be ridden throughout a long run; but as that is the period when they are most valuable in the market, and sought after by dealers, their education should then be complete. We consider a horse of

this description and age cannot be bred under £100; this is a large outlay to speculate upon, and the most probable means of reducing it to something like a certainty, is to make choice of mares and stallions with high form and action; to keep their produce well, if likely to prove good; and if not, to sell them for what they will fetch, as the first loss will be the least.

The following are the general means resorted to, for preparing race-horses for the course, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, the Prince de la Moskowa, and the most celebrated characters of France. Translated from an authentic document:—

First—To give the horses as many oats as they can eat. The usual quantity must be gradually increased to 17 litres (or 17 French lbs., of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ounces English) per day, which can be given to horses without any dangerous results.

Second—Horses may be allowed 10lbs. of hay per day; but the quantity of hay must be regulated in proportion to the consumption of oats—the more oats the less hay.

The hay and oats should be given to them in small quantities three or four times a day, with as much water as they may require.

Those horses which should become heated by being thus fed (which may be known by their refusing to eat, by the retraction of their flanks, and the hardness of their dung), should have a mixture of barley-meal, bran, and water given to them in the middle of the day.

With reference to the exercise they require, they must be walked out for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening, or at one time for two hours together. They must first be permitted to walk, and their speed gradually increased to a gallop, without suffering them to start, at first, at their full speed, which would cause fatigue.

By having recourse to this moderate mode of exercise, the power of their muscular force and the energy of the lungs are increased—thus enabling the horses to run a race with swiftness, without losing their wind.

In exercising horses, whether at a walk, trot, or gallop, horses of an ardent or fiery spirit should be calmed and subdued; while horses betraying a spirit of an opposite character (cold or lazy), should be excited, though treated with kindness.

In the event of horses becoming too fat, they must be occasionally sweated by the following means:—

First—By keeping their bodies well covered in a close and warm stable.

Second—By exercising them under one or more horse-cloths.

In either case the sweat must be scraped off, when they must be rubbed dry with straw, and then again well covered up, and placed in a warm stable.

The proprietors of race-horses frequently, for several days before the running, reduce their supply of water to only one or two litres (a litre being one pint and three-quarters English) per day. This plan, when adopted, not only causes great suffering to the animals, but renders them liable to be afflicted with the most serious and baneful disorders.

It is known that many jockeys are in the habit of administering certain drugs to horses (the composition of which they affect to make a great mystery of), for the purpose of increasing their speed; but the adoption of all these artificial means can only impose upon those persons who have but little knowledge of the organization and structure of the animals.

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## FOX-HOUNDS AND HARRIERS.

*By Nimrod.*

THE best Fox-hunting blood of the present day is to be found in the kennels of the Dukes of Beaufort, Rutland, and Cleveland; Earls Scarborough, Yar-



borough, and Kintore ; Lord Suffield, late Mr. Ralph Lambton's pack, Lord Elcho ; Mr. Harvy Combe (late Mr. Osbaldiston's), Mr. Horlock (late Mr. Warde's), Mr. Villebois, Mr. Masters, and the Vine (late Mr. Chute's). It is supposed to occupy the strict attention of a sportsman for the space of ten years, to form a complete pack of Fox-hounds, which can only be done by observing the following rules :—First, the country may have something to do with it, a closer hunting and more patient hound being required for some soils than others. Form or shape must also be minutely attended to, and deficiencies in the female must be remedied by the male, and *vice versa*. But the chief requisite in a Hound, either for Fox or Hare, is what is called “nose,” or the faculty of smelling—without excellence in which, form is of little avail. Hounds are brought from their walks in the spring at from eight to ten months old, and entered to their game in the cub-hunting of the following autumn.

The food of Hounds is chiefly oatmeal and horse-flesh ; the former boiled till it will form a pudding when cold, and the latter until it will slip in shreds from the bones. The quantity of flesh given with the broth and meal depends on the physical nature of the Hounds ; and in this consists the judgment of the person that feeds them, who most commonly is their huntsman. They are fed but once a day, the quantity of flesh to each Hound supposed to be about half a pound. A pack consisting of fifty couples will consume about one hundred horses in the year, and from twenty to twenty-five tons of oatmeal, which generally sells at from £14 to £20 per ton. Scotch and Irish meal is preferred, and, of course, the bigger and fatter the horse, the better he proves in the boiler. It requires twenty-four hours to boil down a horse ; and the meal, put into the copper when boiling, and stirred for an hour and a half, is fit to be put into the coolers. When wanted, it is cut out in squares, taken up with a large shovel, put into the feeding-troughs, broken up with the flesh, and sufficiently diluted with the broth. Its consistency depends on the time of year, as well as the nature and condition of Hounds, it being, of course, thicker in the hunting season than in the summer.

The system pursued in feeding Hounds is well worthy of notice. The discipline on that occasion is intimately connected with the well-doing of the pack in the field. It would appear as if extreme severity were practised, but such is not necessary. A clever huntsman, or feeder, will feed one hundred couples of hounds with the doors wide open, between them and the troughs, and without using his whip, each hound awaiting his turn to be called, and this when ravenously hungry at the moment, having fasted twenty-four hours. They are driven from the troughs when the feeder considers them to have eaten enough (and here skill is called for), and are succeeded by others in their turns.

There is one part of this system which may not be credited till seen. Almost every Hound has a particular spot on which he is to be found ready to answer to his name. The craving of the stomach at this moment is observable, by a kind of slavering at the mouth, and, although there is much difference in Hounds in this respect, the avidity with which they swallow the food, burying their faces up to their eyes in the troughs, is astonishing, and in character with the ferocity of the animal. There are, however, some good Hounds who are delicate feeders, and consequently obliged to be fed twice in one day.

A pack of Harriers on a moderate scale, and in the hands of an occupier of land, may be kept for a small sum, independently of the expenses of the stable. They do not require so much flesh or oatmeal as Fox-hounds do, who are subject to be longer absent from their kennel, and whose game is of a stouter description.

Potatoes, with the offal grain and milk of a farm, all come into operation ; and with such management, a kennel of harriers, sufficient for three days a week, may be kept for £100 per annum.

# A List of all the Packs

OF

STAG-HOUNDS, FOX-HOUNDS, HARRIERS, BEAGLES,  
AND OTTER-HOUNDS,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND,

WITH THE NAMES OF THE

MASTERS, HUNTSMEN, AND THE SITUATIONS OF KENNELS.\*

S.H. Stag-hounds.—F.H. Fox-hounds.—H. Harriers.—B. Beagles.—O.H. Otter-hounds.

Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Kennel.
<b>BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>				
The Oakley .....	F.H.	Marq. Tavistock ..	Geo. Beers ..	Milton, near Bedford†
<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>				
THE QUEEN'S .....	S.H.	The Earl of Errol ..	Mr. Davis....	Ascot Heath.
The Bramshill .....	F.H.	Sir John Cope, Bt... James Shirley		Bramshill, nr. Reading‡
The Craven .....	F.H.	Mr. F. Villebois ....	Benj. Foote ..	Near Hungerford.
The Old Berkshire....	H.	Mr. Payne.....		
The East Berks .....	H.	Mr. Smith.....	Mr. H. Smith, J	Waltham St. Lawrence
<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</b>				
Late Mr. De Burgh's..	S.H.	Mr. Cosby.....	Himself.....	Drayton.
The Amersham .....	H.		J. Cortes ....	Amersham.
The Whitecross.....	H.	Mr. Grace .....	Himself.....	Culverton, near Prin- ces Risboro'.
The Astar.....	H.	Mr. Adamson .....	Himself.....	St. Leonard's, nr. Tring
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE.</b>				
The Cambridgeshire..	F.H.	Mr. Barnett .....	Himself.....	Biggleswade, Bedfords.
The Doddington ....	F.H.	Mr. Orton.....	Mr. Matthews	March, Isle of Ely.
The Royston .....	H.			
<b>CHESHIRE.</b>				
The Cheshire .....	S.H.	Mr. Shakerley .....	Joseph Maiden	Near Nantwich.
	F.H.	Sir T. Stanley, Bart.	Edw. Davies..	Hooton Hall, n. Chester
	F.H.	Mr. Leech.....	Himself.....	Carden, near Worthen- bury.
	H.	Marq. Westminster .....		Eaton Hall, nr. Chester
	H.	Sir T. Stanley, Bart.	Edw. Davies..	Hooton Hall.
	H.	Mr. Leech.....	Himself.....	Carden.
The Woodfold.....	H.	Mr. Corbet .....	John Buffey..	
	H.			
<b>CORNWALL.</b>				
The Landue.....	F.H.	Mr. Daniel .....		
	F.H.	Mr. Phillips .....	Himself.....	
	F.H.	Mr. Vivian .....		
The Western Hunt ..	F.H.	Mr. H. Pascoe.....	Rich. Coombe	Tregaverra Downs.
The Treglith .....	H.	Mr. Braddon .....		
Cornish Union .....	H.	Mr. Clemens .....		

\* As some Packs of Hounds hunt portions of different Counties, to avoid repetition, we have inserted them in the county which forms the chief arena of their operations, and stated the other counties in a note.—† These hounds also hunt a small part of Buckinghamshire, and of Huntingdonshire.—‡ These hounds also hunt a part of Hampshire, the kennel at Bramshill-park, near Heckfield, also part of Surrey.

Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Kennel.
<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>				
The Inglewood .....	F.H.	Mr. Hasel .....	Robt. Cowan	Dalemain, near Penrith
The Wigton .....	H.			
<b>DERBYSHIRE.</b>				
The Donnington ....	F.H.	Marq. Hastings ....	Wm. Head ..	Castle Donnington.*
	F.H.	Mr. Athorp .....	Butler .....	Aston.
	H.	Sir H. Every, Bart. ....		Egginton.
The Chesterfield ....	H.	Mr. Maynard .....		
<b>DEVONSHIRE.</b>				
Devon and Somerset ..	S.H.	Sir Ar. Chichester, bt.		
	S.H.	A Committee .....	John Dale ....	Dulverton.
	F.H.	Sir Walter Carew, bt.	Beale .....	
	F.H.	Mr. Coham .....		
	F.H.	Mr. J. C. Bulteel .....		Lyneham.
	H.	Lord Rolle .....	Beavis .....	
	H.	Sir W. Pole, Bart. ....	Jos. Parsons ..	
The South Devon ....	H.	Sir H. B. Butler, Bart. & Mr. Pierrepont	John Tribble	
	H.	Mr. Frowd .....		
	H.	Mr. P. Bellew .....		Stockleigh Court.
The Ashbury .....	H.	Mr. Woolcombe ....		
The Hempstone Vale ..	H.	Mr. Skinner .....	Mr. Stevens ..	
The Gnaton .....	H.	Mr. Roe .....	Benj. Crimp ..	Ringmore.
	H.	Messrs. Cockburn ..	Themselves ..	
	H.	Mr. Mathews .....	Himself .....	
	H.	Mr. Cross .....	Himself .....	
The North Devon ....	H.	Mr. Buck .....		
	H.	Captain Weir .....		Fursdon, nr. Plymouth
North Huish .....	H.	Mr. King .....		North Huish.
The Millaton .....	O.H.	Mr. Newton .....		
<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Mr. Farquharson ..	Treadwell ....	Cattistock.
The Charborough ....	F.H.	Mr. Drax .....	John Last ....	Charborough Park.
	F.H.	Lord Portman .....	Chris. Atkins	Bryanstone House, Blandford.
The Blackmore Vale ..	H.	Mr. Yeatman .....		Stock House.
The Charlton .....	H.	Mr. Bastard .....	Himself .....	Charlton Marshall.
The Mountain .....	H.	Mr. Harding .....	Himself .....	
The Cadbury .....	H.	Mr. Bennett .....		
<b>DURHAM.</b>				
Late the Lambton ....	F.H.	Sir M. W. Ridley ..	John Winter	
	F.H.	Duke of Cleveland ..	Rich. Dealtry	Raby Cast., Staindrop.†
The Hurworth .....	F.H.	Mr. R. Wilkinson ..	Coates .....	Hurworth, near Croft.†
	H.	Capt. Dinsdale .....		
The Brancepeth .....	H.	Mr. Russell .....	Swinburne ..	Brancepeth Castle.
The Cotherstone ....	H.			Near Barnard Castle.
The Darlington .....	H.	Mr. Peacock .....		Darlington.
	H.	Mr. Spearman .....		Newton Hall, n. Durham
The Stockton .....	O.H.			Stockton-on-Tees.
<b>ESSEX.</b>				
The Essex .....	S.H.	Mr. Neeves .....	M. Cornwall ..	
	F.H.	Lord Petre .....	Joseph Roots	Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood.
	F.H.	Mr. C. Newman ....	Himself .....	
The Essex Hunt .....	F.H.	Mr. Conyers .....	James Morgan	Copthall, near Epping.
The Essex Union ....	F.H.	Mess. Brewitt & Nash		
	F.H.	Mr. Carrington Nunn	Himself .....	Lawford, n. Manningtree
	H.	Mr. Willes .....		

\* These hounds also hunt parts of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.—† These hounds have also covers in Yorkshire.—‡ Mr. Wilkinson has also covers across the Tees in Yorkshire.



Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Kennel.
<b>ESSEX—continued.</b>				
The Essex Border ....	H.	Mr. B. B. Colvin....	Himself.....	Monkhams, near Waltham Abbey.
	H.	Mr. Marriott .....	Himself.....	Near Dunmore .....
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE.</b>				
The Cheltenham ....	S.H.	A Committee .....	.....	Cheltenham.
The Badminton.....	F.H.	Duke of Beaufort ..	William Long	Badminton.
	F.H.	Lord Segrave .....	Henry Ayris..	Cheltenham.
	F.H.	Lord Moreton .....	Himself.....	Cirencester.
The Cheltenham ....	H.	Mr. Hurd Lucas....	John Mathews	Cheltenham.
The Cotswold .....	H.	Mr. Fretwell .....	.....	Winchcomb.
The Stancombe .....	H.	Mr. Purnell .....	Himself.....	Stancombe Park.
	H.	Mr. Gough .....	.....	
The Whitefield .....	H.	Mr. Barnett .....	.....	Whitefield,nr.Tewkesbury.
The Newent .....	H.	Mr. R. Onslow.....	.....	
<b>HAMPSHIRE.</b>				
The Hampshire.....	F.H.	Major Brett .....	Richard Foster	Hursley.
The Hambledon.....	F.H.	Mr. King .....	Himself.....	Exton.
The Tidworth.....	F.H.	Mr. Assheton Smith	Himself.....	Tidworth.
The New Forest.....	F.H.	.....	.....	Bramshaw, Wilts.
The Vine .....	F.H.	Mr. Fellowes .....	Adamson ....	Near Overton.
	F.H.	Sir J. B. Mill .....	.....	Mottisfont.
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>				
Mathon and Colwell ..	F.H.	Messrs. Cliffe & Giles	Wm. Birchley	
The Herefordshire....	F.H.	Mesrs. Thomas, Phillips & Griffiths ..		
The Herefordshire....	H.	Mr. Halton .....	.....	
	H.	Mr. Gwilym .....	Himself.....	Putley, near Ledbury.
	H.	Mr. Webb.....	Himself.....	Park Hall,near Alcester
The Kingston .....	B.	Mr. J. G. Clarke....	Thos. Phillips	
<b>HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>				
The Hertfordshire. ...	F.H.	Mr. Delmé Radcliffe	W. Boxall....	Kennesbourne Green, near Luton.
The Puckeridge.....	F.H.	Mr. Wigram.....	Himself.....	Puckeridge.
The Old Berkeley ....	F.H.	Mr. Harvey Combe	William Todd	Rickmansworth.*
<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE.</b>				
	H.	Earl of Sandwich..	.....	Hinchinbrook.
<b>KENT.</b>				
The East Kent .....	F.H.	Mr. F. Brockman ..	Himself.....	Elham, nr. Canterbury
The Tickham.....	F.H.	Mr. Rigden .....	Mr. G. Morgan	Tickham Street, near Sittingbourne.
The Greenhithe .....	F.H.	Mr. Forrest .....	Himself.....	Greenhithe.
The Surrenden .....	H.	Sir Edward Deering	.....	Surrender.
The Isle of Thanet ..	H.	Mr. Bushell .....	Himself.....	Minster, Thanet.
The Dover .....	H.	Mr. Boyce .....	.....	Charlton, near Dover.
	H.	Mr. Collard .....	Bird .....	Near Herne Bay.
The Chelsfield .....	H.	Mr. Waring .....	Himself.....	Chelsfield, near Seven Oaks.
The Norton.....	H.	Mr. S. Lushington ..	Temple.....	Norton-court,n.Greenstreet, Middlesex.
The Isle of Sheppy ..	H.	Mr. Banks.....	Himself.....	Minster, Sheppy.
<b>LANCASHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Mr. Brockhole.....	.....	Claughton Hall.
The Liverpool .....	H.	Mr. Alexander.....	.....	
The Holcom .....	H.	Col. Rostorn .....	.....	Hutton Hall.
	H.	Mr. Scarisbricke....	.....	Scarisbricke.

\* These hounds also hunt part of Berkshire.

Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Hounds.
<b>LANCASHIRE—continued.</b>				
The Preston Union ..	H.	Mr. Farrington .....		Shaw Hall.
The Woodfold .....	H.			
	H.	Mr. Hindle .....	Himself .....	Woodfold Park, near Blackburn.
	H.	Sir John Gerrard, Bt.	Himself .....	New Hall.
	H.	Mr. Gundy .....	Himself .....	
	O.H.	Mr. Lomax .....		Clayton Hall, near Burnley.
<b>LEICESTERSHIRE.</b>				
The Melton .....	F.H.	Lord Gardner and Sutfeld .....	G. Mountford	Thrussington, near Leicester.*
The Belvoir .....	F.H.	Lord Forester .....	Thos. Goosey	Belvoir Castle.†
The Atherstone .....	F.H.	Mr. Applewhaite ..	Rob. Thurlow	Atherstone.‡
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE.</b>				
The Brocklesby .....	F.H.	Lord Yarborough ..	William Smith	Brocklesby, nr. Caistor
The Burton .....	F.H.	Sir Rich. Sutton, Bt.	John Shirley..	Burton, near Lincoln
The South Wold ....	F.H.	Mr. Hindley .....		
<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>				
	S.H.	Mr. Anderson .....	Himself .....	Between Hendon and Finchley.
	H.	Mr. Haworth .....	Himself .....	Stanmore.
<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Mr. Williams .....		Llangibby Castle, near Uske.
The Monmouthshire..	F.H.	Mr. Stretton .....	William Parry	Dany Park, near Aber-gavenny.
	F.H.	Mr. Davies .....		
	F.H.	Mr. Edwards .....		
<b>NORFOLK.</b>				
The Norfolk .....	F.H.	Lord Sondes .....	Chapelow ....	
	H.	Sir James Flower, Bt.	Robert Bobby	Eccles Hall.
The Knapton .....	H.	Mr. Baker .....		
	H.	Mr. Villebois .....		
	H.	Mr. Fellowes .....		
	H.	Mr. Freestone .....		Shottisham Hall.
<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Duke of Grafton ..	George Carter	Near Whittlebury.§
	F.H.	Lord Chesterfield ..	Himself .....	Brixworth.
	F.H.	Earl Fitzwilliam ..		Milton.
	B.	Hon. Capt. Spencer ..		Althorpe.
	B.	Mr. Wood .....		Brixworth.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>				
The Chillingham ....	S.H.	Lord Ossulston ....	John Cole....	Chillingham Castle.
The Northumberland	F.H.	A Committee .....	Mr. Boag ....	Belsay, near Newcastle
The Galewood .....	F.H.	Major St. Paul ....	Himself .....	Galewood, nr. Wooller.
The Alnwick .....	F.H.	Sir Thos. Haggerston	T. Snowdon..	Alnwick.
The Keilder .....	F.H.	Messrs. Robson ....	Themselves ..	Near Bellingham.
The North Seaton....	F.H.	Mr. Watson .....	Forster Potts	North Seaton.
The Beaufront .....	H.	Mr. Cuthbert .....	Himself .....	Beaufront, nr. Hexham
	H.	Mr. Allgood .....	Himself .....	Felton.
The Morpeth .....	H.	A Committee .....	Will Bullock	Morpeth.
The Prudhoe .....	H.	Mr. Humble .....	Himself .....	Prudhoe.
The Slaley .....	H.			
The Haydon .....	H.			
The Allenheads .....	H.			

\* These hounds have also covers in Nottinghamshire.—† These hounds hunt a considerable part of Lincolnshire, the kennel at Rapsley, five miles from Gantham, and have some covers in Nottinghamshire.—‡ These hounds hunt also part of Staffordshire.—§ These hounds hunt a great part of Buckinghamshire.

Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Kennel.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—continued.				
The Otterburn .....	H.	Mr. Sanderson.....	Himself.....	Jesmond, nr. Newcastle
	H.	Mr. James .....	Himself.....	Otterburn.
	B.	Mr. Clarke .....	.....	Benwell, nr. Newcastle
The Tynemouth ....	B.	Mr. Wheldon .....	Himself.....	Tynemouth.
The Mitford .....	B.	Mr. Osbaldeston...	Himself.....	Mitford, near Morpeth
The Middleton .....	B.	Mr. Gillum .....	Himself.....	Middleton, nr. Belford
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.				
The Rufford .....	F.H.	Lord Galway .....	Himself.....	Rufford, near Ollerton
	F.H.	Mr. Musters.....	Himself.....	Colwick, Nottingham.
	F.H.	Mr. Foljambe.....	Himself.....	Beilby, near Retford.
OXFORDSHIRE.				
The Bucknell .....	F.H.	Mr. Drake .....	T. Wingfield	Bucknell, nr. Bicester.* Heythrop, near Chip- ping Norton.† Kingston Inn.‡ Blenheim, n. Woodstock
The Heythrop .....	F.H.	Mr. Langston .....	James Hill ..	
The Witney Subscript.	F.H.	A Committee .....	Richard Hill..	
	H.	Duke Marlborough .....	.....	
	H.	Mr. Mark Morell ..	Mr. Morell, jun	
	H.	Mr. Fane .....	Himself.....	
	H.	.....	John Grace ..	
RUTLANDSHIRE.				
The Cottesmore.....	F.H.	Earl of Lonsdale ..	Lambert ....	Cottesmore, n. Oakham
SHROPSHIRE.				
North Shropshire ....	F.H.	Sir Rowland Hill, Bt.	Wm. Staples..	Lea Bridge, near Shrewsbury.
South Shropshire ....	F.H.	Mr. Edw. W. S. Owen	J. Wrigglesworth	Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury.
The Albrighton .....	F.H.	Sir Thomas Boughey	J. Beardshaw	Albrighton, n. Shiffnall
	F.H.	Mr. William Pinches	Himself.....	Ticklerton, n. Wenlock
The Ludlow .....	F.H.	Mr. G. D. Pardoe ..	Himself.....	Hopton Castle.§
The Sundorne.....	¶	Mr. And. W. Corbett	John Hancox	Sundorne Castle, near Shrewsbury.
The Cruckton.....	H.	Mr. William Pinches	Himself.....	Ticklerton, n. Wenlock
	H.	Mr. Thomas Beddoes	Mr. Beddoes, J.	Longville.
	H.	Mr. Walter Moseley	John Parton..	Buildwas.
	H.	Mr. Thomas Harries	Rich. Taylor	Cruckton Hall, near Shrewsbury.
The Newport .....	H.	Mr. J. Dryden Pigott	Himself.....	Edgmond.
	H.	Mr. Thomas Eyton	Himself.....	Eyton, nr. Wellington.
	H.	Mr. Thomas Botfield	J. Whitehead	Hopton Court, near Ludlow.
The View .....	H.	Mr. William Sparling	Himself.....	Petton, near Ellesmere
	¶	Mr. William Oakeley	.....	Oakeley House, near Bishop's Castle.
The View .....	H.	Mr. Myddlet. Downes	Ben. Marston	Church Stoke, near Montgomery.
The Drayton .....	H.	Mr. Robert Masefield	Himself.....	Ellerton Hall, Drayton
The Overton .....	H.	Mr. Richard Betton	Himself.....	Overton, near Ludlow
The Kinlet .....	H.	Mr. Wm. L. Childe	Himself.....	Kinlet, near Bewdley
The Shenewood .....	**	Mr. Thomas Evans..	Himself.....	Shenewood, n. Wenlock
	O.H.	Mr. Myddlet. Downes	.....	Church Stoke, near Montgomery.
The Reabrook .....	O.H.	.....	.....	Worthen, near Montgomery.
	O.H.	Mr. William Oakeley	.....	Oakeley House, near Bishop's Castle.
	O.H.	Sir Rowland Hill, Bt.	Snape.....	Hawkestone, near Shrewsbury.

\* These hounds also hunt a part of Northamptonshire.—† These hounds hunt the Duke of Beaufort's late country.—‡ These hounds also hunt part of Berkshire.—§ These hounds also hunt a part of Herefordshire and Radnorshire.—¶ Southern hounds.—¶ Harriers and Otter-hounds.—\*\* Hare-hunting Fox-hounds.



Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Kennel.
<b>SHROPSHIRE—continued.</b>				
	O.H.	Mr. Thomas Eyton .....		Eyton, nr. Wellington.
	O.H.	Mr. Robert Burton .....		Shelton, n. Shrewsbury
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>				
The West Somerset ..	F.H.	Captain Luttrell .....		Dunster Castle, near Dunster.
	F.H.	Mr. Tudway .....		
	H.	Mr. John Smith .....		
	H.	Mr. Dean .....		
The Knowl .....	H.	Mr. Greenhill .....	Himself .....	Knowl Hall.
	H.	Mr. Luttrell .....		Dunster Hall.
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Mr. Meynell .....	T. Leedham ..	Hoar-Cross Hall, near Litchfield.
	H.	Marquis of Anglesey .....		Beaudesert.
The Leek or Moorland	H.	Mr. Millward .....	Mr. Millward	
	B.	Sir T. Boughey, Bt. ....		
The West Bromwich..	B.	Mr. Halford .....		West Bromwich.
Mr. Eld, jun. ....	O.H.	Mr. Eld .....		Seighford Hall, near Stafford.
<b>SUFFOLK.</b>				
The Suffolk & Thurlow	F.H.	Mr. G. Mure .....	William Rose	Herringswell.
	H.	Gen. St. Vinc. Wilson		
The East Suffolk ....	H.	Mr. Barthrop .....		
<b>SURREY.</b>				
The Surrey Farmers' ..	S.H.			
The Surrey .....	F.H.	Mr. Haigh .....	Thomas Hill ..	Warlingham.
The Union .....	F.H.	Mr. Hankey .....	John Jennings	Near Leatherhead.
	*	Mr. Franklin .....	Himself .....	Cishling.
	H.	Mr. Fuller .....	J. Ploughman	Pitt Place, n. Croydon.
The Reigate .....	H.			
The Kingston .....	H.			
	H.	Viscount Middleton	Wm. Bone ..	Mous Hill.
	H.	Lord Onslow .....	Samuel Cames	Clandon.
Farnham .....	H.	A Committee .....	Drinkwater ..	Farnham.
	H.	Mr. Sadler .....	Henry Oliver	Chiddingfold.
	H.	Mr. Colyer .....	Himself .....	Parkhurst, nr. Cobham
<b>SUSSEX.</b>				
The East Sussex .....	F.H.	Mr. Craven .....	Press .....	Ringmer, near Lewes.
	F.H.	Col. G. Wyndham ..	Sharpe .....	Drove House, near Chichester.
	F.H.	Gen. H. Wyndham ..	Himself .....	Sladlands.
	F.H.	Mr. Lee Steere ....	Himself .....	
The Ashdown Forest	F.H.	Mr. Smith .....	Himself .....	
The Brighton .....	H.			
The Brookside .....	H.	Mesrs. Saxby & Board .....		Iford.
The Portslade .....	H.	Mr. Richardson ....		
The Findon .....	H.			
The Hastings .....	H.			
<b>WARWICKSHIRE.</b>				
The Warwickshire. ..	F.H.	Mr. B. Granville ....	Tom. Day ..	Near Leamington.
	H.	General Finch .....		
	H.	Mr. Timperley ....	Himself .....	Solihull.
	B.	Sir Edw. Mostyn, Bt. ....		Leamington.
<b>WILTSHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Mr. Codrington ....	Joseph Hill ..	Sutton Veney, near Warminster.
	F.H.	Mr. Horlock .....	Himself .....	Ashwick House, n. Bath†

\* Dwarf Fox-hounds.—† These hounds also hunt parts of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

Name.	Des.	Master.	Huntsman.	Situation of Kennel.
<b>WILTSHIRE—continued.</b>				
The Devizes .....	F.H.	Mr. F. Wyndham ..	.....	Dinton House.
	H.	Lord Seymour ....	.....	
	H.	Mr. Blake .....	.....	Near Salisbury.
	H.	.....	.....	Devizes.
<b>WORCESTERSHIRE.</b>				
The Worcestershire ..	F.H.	Mr. Candler .....	William Carter	Newland, nr. Worcester
The Easton .....	F.H.	Mr. C. Walker .....	Himself .....	Sutton, near Tenbury.
The Tenbury .....	H.	Colonel Lygon ....		
<b>YORKSHIRE.</b>				
	F.H.	Earl of Harewood ..	W. Bamford ..	Harewood House, near Leeds.
	F.H.	Earl Fitzwilliam ....	Sebright ....	Wentworth House, nr. Sheffield.*
The Badsworth .....	F.H.	Lord Hawke .....	W. Forster ..	Thorpe.
The Eddlethorpe ....	F.H.	Sir Tatton Sykes ..	T. Carter ....	Eddlethorpe, n. Malton
The Bedale .....	F.H.	Mr. Milbanke .....	Himself .....	Bedale.
The Holderness .....	F.H.	Mr. Hodgson .....	Himself .....	Beverley.
The York and Ainsty	F.H.	Mr. Lloyd .....	W. Danby ....	Knavesmire, nr. York.
The Cleveland .....	F.H.	Mr. Andrews .....		
The Sinnington .....	F.H.	Mr. Marshall .....		
The Hambleton .....	F.H.			
	†	Sir Clifford Constable .....		Burton Constable.
The Stokesley .....	H.	Col. Hildyard .....		Stokesley.
The Braithwell .....	H.	Mr. Dyson .....		Braithwell, n. Doncastr
The Boroughbridge ..	H.	Mr. Maynard .....		
The Craven .....	H.			
	H.	Mr. Morley .....		Merrick Park, near Richmond.
	H.	Mr. Buckle .....		Carlton, nr. Middleham
	H.	Mr. Robinson .....		
	H.	Mr. Maynard .....		Harlsey.
	B.	Mr. C. Chaytor ....		
The Thirsk .....	O.H.	Mr. Bell .....		Thirsk.

\* These hounds also hunt a part of Huntingdonshire: kennel at Connington-lane: and of Northamptonshire, kennel at Oundle.—† Stag-hounds (blood-hounds).

### LIST of HORSES entered for 1839.

LIST of the HORSES entered for the Derby Stakes at Epsom, 1839, with their Names and Owners. 50 sovs. each h. ft. 152 Subscribers.

Horse.	Owner.	Horse.	Owner.
ch. c. The Deputy ....	Mr. T. Walter	gr. c. Vasa .....	Mr. A. Smith
br. c. by Actæon .....	Mr. G. Bulkeley	br. c. Fitz-Ambo .....	Mr. Allen
b. c. by The Colonel ..	Sir L. Glyn	ch. c. by Cydnus .....	Mr. Theobald
b. c. Taunton .....	Mr. Houldsworth	b. c. by Priam .....	Mr. J. O. Fairlie
b. c. Arrian .....	Mr. Biggs	br. c. Chimborazo .....	Sir G. Heathcote
br. c. by Emilius .....	Mr. Batson	bl. c. Oroonoko .....	Ditto
b. c. Chilson .....	Mr. Rawlinson	ch. c. Valaincourt .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Theodore ....	Mr. Armstrong	b. c. by Camel .....	Mr. Wreford
ch. c. by Langan .....	D. of Grafton	br. f. sis. to Wintonian ..	Ditto
b. c. Montreal .....	Ditto	b. c. by Argantes .....	Mr. Attwood
ch. c. by Taurus .....	Ditto	b. c. by Camel .....	Mr. Dixon
ro. c. by St. Patrick ....	Ditto	b. c. Hyllus .....	Ditto
b. c. by St. Patrick ....	Ditto	br. c. by Logic .....	Ditto
gr. c. by The Saddler ..	Mr. Osbaldeston	b. c. Epidaurus .....	Mr. Bowes
b. c. by Mulatto .....	Ditto	ch. c. King of Kelton ..	Ditto
br. f. Alexandrina .....	Ditto	ch. c. Accelerator .....	Ditto
b. c. Cantator .....	Mr. A. Smith	br. c. Roostan .....	Ditto

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
ch. f. Mickleton Maid ..	Mr. Bowes
ro. c. David .....	Mr. H. Stracey
ch. c. by Margrave ....	Mr. R. Watt
ch. c. Sam Weller .....	Mr. Matthews
b. c. Hugh Lupus .....	Mr. Mostyn
b. c. Flatcatcher .....	Ditto
bl. c. by Jerry .....	Mr. I. Clegg
ch. c. Bulwark .....	Mr. John Day
b. c. by Bobadil .....	Mr. Haffenden
br. c. Bobadil .....	Ditto
br. c. by Bobadil .....	Ditto
b. c. by Langar .....	Mr. J. Scott
br. or b. c. by Langar ..	Mr. B. Eddison
c. Lord Derby .....	Mr. Thompson
c. by Count Porro .....	Mr. Gardnor
ch. c. by Count Porro ..	Mr. Tarleton
br. f. Lady Burlington ..	Mr. Brown
br. c. by Waverley .....	Mr. T. Powlett
b. c. Pall Mall .....	Mr. Heywood
br. c. The Dey of Algiers,	Mr. E. Peel
b. c. by Drone .....	Col. Westenra
b. c. Balugani .....	Mr. Neville
ch. c. by Logic .....	Lord Suffield
b. c. Bob Logic .....	Ditto
b. c. Sphynx .....	Ditto
b. c. Alan .....	Ditto
br. c. Vernon .....	Ditto
ch. c. Lablache .....	Mr. Greville
na. b. c. by Camel .....	Mr. Theobald
na. bl. c. Hamlet .....	Ditto
b. c. Herculean .....	Mr. Weatherley
br. c. Augean .....	Ditto
ch. f. Romaïke .....	Mr. Cookes
ch. f. Lady Day .....	Ditto
Crossby .....	Ditto
ch. c. Coryphæus .....	Mr. Walker
b. c. Greasley .....	Ditto
b. c. Kremlin .....	Ditto
b. c. Lepidus .....	Ditto
b. c. Canute .....	Gen. Yates
b. c. brother to Achmet,	Lord Jersey
b. c. Ildrim .....	Ditto
b. c. by Cain .....	Ditto
b. c. Boz .....	Mr. Byng
b. c. by Emancipation ..	Mr. T. Speed
na. b. c. by Mulatto ....	Lord Orford
na. ch. c. by Actæon ....	Ditto
na. b. c. by Langar ....	Ditto
ch. c. by Rowton .....	Mr. Ford
ch. c. by Reveller .....	Lord Exeter
br. c. by Mulatto .....	Ditto
b. c. by Reveller .....	Ditto
b. c. by Sultan .....	Ditto
br. c. Dragsman .....	Mr. Briskham
b. c. Charlie Duff .....	Ditto
b. c. Scout .....	Ditto
b. c. Antler .....	Mr. Worrall
b. c. Peon .....	Ditto
b. c. by Wiseacre .....	Ditto
ch. c. Courser .....	Col. Anson
br. c. Zimmerman .....	Ditto
ch. c. Royal James ....	Mr. Edwards
b. c. Condor .....	Mr. King
br. c. Topgallant .....	Mr. Sowerby
b. c. Flambeau .....	D. of Rutland
b. c. by Cetus .....	Lord Berners

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
b. c. Vale of Belvoir ....	Mr. Bowe
c. Delos .....	Ditto
b. c. Ishmaelite .....	Ditto
b. c. Psalm-singer .....	Mr. Smith
c. Ferney .....	Ditto
ch. c. Felo-de-se .....	Mr. King
c. Meunier .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Actæon .....	Mr. H. Combe
bl. c. by Sir Hercules ..	Lord Lichfield
ch. c. by Actæon .....	Ditto
b. c. (d.) by Emancipation	Ditto
ch. f. sister to Hector ..	Ditto
b. c. by Camel .....	Mr. Greatrex
ch. c. by Rubini .....	Ditto
br. c. Tros .....	Ld. Albermarle
b. c. Tyrius .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Mameluke ....	Ditto
ch. c. by Buzzard .....	Mr. Crockford
br. c. by Pantaloon ....	Ld. Westminster
c. by Brutandorf .....	Ditto
c. by The Saddler .....	Ditto
c. by Langar .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Pantaloon ....	Ditto
ch. c. by Aaron .....	Mr. Stirling
br. c. by Defence .....	Mr. Sadler
b. c. by Defence .....	Ditto
b. f. Deception .....	Ditto
b. f. sister to Defender ..	Ditto
b. c. Bloomsbury .....	Ld. Chesterfield
b. c. by Mulatto .....	Ditto
c. by Mulatto or Starch,	Ditto
b. c. by Priam .....	Ditto
b. c. by Priam .....	Ditto
br. c. Eclipse .....	Mr. Lambden
ch. c. Farmington .....	Mr. I. Day
b. c. Wings .....	Mr. R. Jackson
b. c. by Sultan .....	Mr. S. Herbert
b. c. by Sultan .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Muley .....	Mr. Nowell
ch. c. Dulcimer .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Muley .....	Ditto
br. c. by Muley .....	Ditto
br. c. by Muley .....	Ditto
b. c. by Muley .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Bustard .....	Ditto
br. c. by Bustard .....	Ditto
b. c. by Rowton .....	Mr. Knight
na. c. by Rector .....	Mr. Page
ch. c. by Emilius .....	Mr. Thornhill
br. c. Melbourne .....	Ditto
b. c. brother to Mouche,	Ditto
ch. c. by Emilius .....	Ditto
br. Falsetto .....	Mr. A. Berkeley
ch. by Taurus .....	D. of Grafton
b. Drogheda .....	Ditto
br. Alexandrina .....	Mr. Osbaldeston
bl. by the Saddler .....	Ditto
ch. Specimen .....	Mr. A. Smith
bl. by Hokee Pokee ....	Mr. Gratwicke
b. by Langar .....	Mr. Johnson
b. Red Rose .....	Mr. T. Hussey
b. by Mulatto .....	Mr. C. Wilson
b. by Cydnus .....	Mr. Theobald
by Mameluke .....	Ditto
ch. Carolina .....	Sir G. Heathcote



LIST of HORSES entered for the Oakes Stakes at Epsom, 1839. 50 sovs. each h. ft.  
for fillies. 107 Subscribers.

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
b. La Belleza .....	Ditto
br. Tenebrosa .....	Ditto
b. by Priam .....	Col. Craufurd
br. sister to Wintonian..	Mr. Wreford
ch. by Bedlamite .....	Ditto
b. by Sultan .....	Ditto
ch. by Langar .....	Mr. J. Dixon
br. Queen of Queens ..	Mr. Weatherley
ch. Mickleton Maid ....	Mr. Bowes
br. Streatlam Sprite ....	Ditto
b. Flareaway .....	Ditto
ch. by Reveller .....	Ld. Lydenoch
sister to Pickwick .....	Mr. Rush
na. gr. Miss Linwood ..	Mr. R. Tilburn
ch. by The Colonel ....	Mr. Etwall
b. by Defence .....	Mr. T. Downes
b. by Emancipation ....	Mr. H. Clive
b. No. 3 .....	Mr. Carter
b. Reel .....	Mr. John Day
b. Belvidere .....	Ditto
ch. Soldier's Daughter..	Ditto
ch. by Partisan .....	Ditto
b. by Bobadil .....	Mr. Haffenden
b. by Bobadil .....	Ditto
br. by Voltaire .....	Mr. John Scott
br. by Langar .....	Mr. Eddison
br. Lady Burlington ....	Mr. W. Brown
br. by Hokee Pokee ....	Mr. Forth
Fame .....	Mr. W. Scott
ch. Switch .....	Mr. E. Peel
ch. Susanna .....	Mr. Bristow
b. Alms .....	Lord Suffield
br. or bl. sis. to Fair Jane,	Mr. T. Dawson
br by Jerry .....	Mr. Cook
by Emilius .....	Mr. Greville
ch. Romaine .....	Mr. Cooke
ch. Lady Day .....	Ditto
Crossby .....	Ditto
br. Siroc .....	Gen. Yates
ch. by Emilius .....	Lord Jersey
ch. by Ishmael .....	Ditto
b. by Langar .....	Mr. Stephenson
ch. sister to Ascot .....	Lord Orford
ch. Macremma .....	Lord Exeter
ch. by Reveller .....	Ditto
ch. by Reveller .....	Ditto
ch. by Reveller .....	Ditto

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
br. by Sultan .....	Lord Exeter
b. by Redgauntlet .....	Ditto
bl. Whim .....	Col. Peel
br. by Rouncival .....	Mr. Bircham
ch. by Logic .....	Mr. Rogers
br. Miss Hawk .....	Mr. Knight
ch. Appleton Lass ....	Mr. B. Hebden
b. by Mulatto .....	Mr. F. Wood
b. by Physician .....	Mr. Bell
b. The Shadow .....	Ditto
b. sister to Elizabeth ..	Mr. W. Peirse
ch. Antigone .....	Mr. Sowerby
br. Thalia .....	Ditto
b. Virginia .....	Ditto
b. by Camel .....	D. of Rutland
b. sis. to Phosphorus ..	Lord Berners
b. by Priam .....	Ld. Stradbroke
ch. Fanny Watts .....	Mr. V. Corbet
br. Jenny Jones .....	Ditto
b. Estelle .....	Mr. Bowe
br. Quadroon .....	Ditto
br. Marie .....	Ditto
Fun .....	Mr. King
b. sis. to Marg. Ramsay,	Mr. Wigram
b. or ro. Lobelia .....	Mr. H. Combe
ch. sister to Hector ....	Lord Lichfield
b. by Emancipation ....	Ditto
ch. by The Colonel ....	Mr. Greatrex
ch. by Camel or Tarrare,	Ditto
br. sis. to Touchstone ..	Ld Westminster
br. by Actæon .....	Mr. Gardnor
b. Deception .....	Mr. Sadler
b. sister to Defender....	Ditto
b. by Priam .....	Ld. Chesterfield
b. Science .....	Mr. I. Day
b. Marchioness .....	Mr. Nowell
b. Bantam .....	Ditto
b. by Muley .....	Ditto
br. sis. to Mussulman ..	Ditto
bl. by Longwaist .....	Ditto
b. Weakness .....	D. of Richmond
b. Clasp .....	Ditto
b. Lava .....	Mr. Hudson
ch. by Rowton .....	Mr. Morgan
b. by Emilius .....	Mr. Thornhill
br. by Emilius .....	Ditto

LIST of HORSES entered for the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, 1839. 50 sovs. each h. ft.  
for 3 years old cols 8st. 7lb., fillies 8st. 2lb. St. Leger Course. The 2d to receive 100  
sovs. out of the stakes. 117 Subscribers.

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
Hetman Platoff .....	Col. Croft
ch. c. by St. Nicholas ..	Mr. Garforth
b. c. The Saddler .....	Col. Cradock
b. f. Armella .....	Mr. Attwood
b. f. No. 3 .....	Mr. Carter
b. c. Robinson Crusoe ..	Ditto
b. c. Troy .....	Mr. Arrowsmith
b. c. Liberal .....	Mr. Chilton
ch. c. The Diver .....	Mr. Golden
br. or bl. c. Sam Veller,	Ditto
br. f. Alexandrina .....	Mr. Osbaldeston
gr. c. Sircingale .....	Ditto
b. or br. c. Easingwold..	Mr. Ramsay

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
b. c. Johnny-boy .....	Mr. Orde
b. c. by Liverpool .....	Mr. Blakelock
b. f. sister to Sinbad ....	Col. Craufurd
ch. c. by Velocipede ....	Lord Stanley
ch. c. by Recovery .....	Sir W. Bulkeley
b. c. by Birdcatcher ....	Ditto
b. c. by Priam .....	Mr. A. Bower
b. c. by Jerry .....	Lord Kelburne
b. c. by Retainer .....	Ditto
b. c. by Langar .....	Mr. Powlett
br. c. by Waverley ....	Ditto
b. c. Epidaurus .....	Mr. Bowe
ch. c. King of Kelton ..	Ditto

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
ch. c. Accelerator .....	Ditto
b. c. Erin-go-Brah .....	Ditto
b. f. Lobelia .....	Ditto
ch. f. Mickleton Maid ..	Ditto
br. c. Roostan .....	Mr. E. H. Green
ch. c. Bulwark .....	D. of Richmond
Meunier .....	Ditto
Talaria .....	Ditto
c. Delos .....	Ditto
b. f. Reel .....	Ditto
br. c. Dragsman .....	Mr. G. Clark
b. c. by Langar .....	Mr. B. Eddison
b. c. Pall Mall .....	Mr. A. Haywood
b. c. Chatterer .....	Capt. Taylor
br. c. Tag Rag .....	Mr. Newton
b. c. by Priam .....	Ld. Chesterfield
c. by Starch or Mulatto,	Ditto
br. c. Zimmerman .....	Col. Anson
b. c. by Jerry .....	Ditto
b. f. by Cetus .....	Ditto
br. c. by The Saddler ..	Mr. J. Hall
ch. f. by Langar .....	Mr. Vansittart
bl. c. Master Allen ....	Mr. Tilburn
b. c. by Liverpool .....	Mr. Jaques
b. c. Young Sandy ....	Mr. Catton
b. c. Charles XII. ....	Maj. Yarbrough
ch. f. Appleton Lass ....	Mr. Hebden
b. f. by Margrave .....	Mr. Greenwood
gr. or ro. c. by Vanish ..	Mr. J. Scott
gr. c. by Brutendorf ....	Ditto
b. c. by Langar .....	Ditto
br. or gr. c. Marmaduke	Mr. G. W. Ellis
b. c. Hugh Lupus .....	Mr. Mostyn
b. c. Papineau .....	Ditto
b. c. Flatcatcher .....	Ditto
br. c. Fitz-Ambo .....	Mr. Allen
br. c. by Belshazzar ....	Duke of Leeds
b. c. by Waverley .....	Ditto
b. or br. c. by Physician	Ditto
b. f. by Langar .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Winterfield ..	Ditto
gr. c. by Priam .....	Ditto
ch. c. by Medoro .....	Mr. W. Sailes
ch. c. Saint Charles ....	Mr. John Gill
gr. c. Bolus .....	Mr. Wormald
b. c. Charlie Duff .....	Mr. Briskham

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
b. c. Scout .....	Mr. Briskham
b. f. Eliza .....	D. of Cleveland
b. c. Apothecary .....	Sir T. Stanley
b. f. by Langar .....	Mr. T. Johnson
ch. c. Zoroaster .....	Lord Eglinton
b. c. by Priam .....	Mr. J. O. Fairlie
b. c. by Liverpool .....	Mr. Nunn
b. c. Bloomsbury .....	Mr. W. Ridsdale
b. c. by Mulatto .....	Ditto
b. c. Canute .....	Gen. Yates
br. c. Vernon .....	Ld. Suffield
b. c. Alan .....	Ditto
b. c. Sphynx .....	Ditto
br. f. Marie .....	Ditto
br. c. Boz .....	Ditto
ch. f. by Emilius .....	Mr. Greville
b. c. by Emilius .....	Mr. Thornhill
ch. c. by Emilius .....	Ditto
bl. c. by Sir Hercules ..	Ld. Lichfield
ch. f. sister to Hector ..	Ditto
ch. c. by Actæon .....	Ditto
ch. c. Dulcimer .....	Mr. F. R. Price
ch. c. by Actæon .....	Mr. H. Combe
br. c. by Pantaloon ....	Ld. Westminster
ch. c. by Pantaloon ....	Ditto
c. by The Saddler .....	Ditto
b. c. Balugani .....	Mr. Neville
br. c. by Filho da Puta,	Mr. Houldsworth
b. c. Lepidus .....	Mr. Fowler
br. c. Profligate .....	Ditto
br. f. by Camel .....	Mr. Wreford
b. c. Boz .....	Mr. Boyce
b. c. Ernest the First ..	Mr. Painter
br. c. Speed .....	Capt. Lamb
ch. c. The Deputy ....	Mr. T. Walter
b. c. Spelter .....	Ditto
br. c. The Dey of Algiers	Mr. E. Peel
br. c. The Dean .....	Ditto
b. c. Billy .....	Ditto
b. c. Wings .....	Mr. Jackson
na. ch. c. Glenlivat ....	Mr. J. Day
na. b. c. Vale of Belvoir	Mr. Bowe
ch. c. Mountaineer .....	Mr. Dixon
b. c. Hyllus .....	Ditto
br. f. Lady Burlington ..	Mr. Brown

GOODWOOD RACES.—HORSES entered for the Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h. fl., for four years old colts 8st. 7lb., fillies 8st. 2lb. King's Plate Course, about 3 miles and 3 quarters.

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
b. c. by Sultan .....	D. of Richmond
ch. c. Hoogley .....	Ditto
b. f. Velveteen .....	Ld. Exeter
b. c. brother to Cactus,	Ditto
b. f. Caroline Elvina ..	Ld. Chesterfield
ch. c. Bamboo .....	Ld. Suffield
na. ch. c. Bullcalf .....	Ld. Albermarle
ch. c. by Sultan .....	M. Houldsworth
b. c. bro. to M. Moloch,	Mr. Day
ch. c. D'Egville .....	Ditto
b. c. Tableau .....	Ld. Lichfield

<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Owner.</i>
b. f. Violet .....	Ld. Lichfield
br. c. by Defence .....	Mr. Wreford
br. f. by Laurel .....	Ditto
br. f. by Camel .....	Mr. Theobald
ch. c. by Margrave ....	Mr. King
gr. c. Grey Momus .....	Mr. Bowe
ch. c. by Margrave ....	Mr. Denniston
ch. c. by Margrave ....	Ditto
ch. c. Inuendo .....	D. of Beaufort
b. c. by Cetus .....	Ld. Jersey
b. c. by Buzzard .....	Ditto

# STAMPS and other DUTIES, ASSESSED TAXES, &c.

## Bills, Drafts, and Promissory Notes.

Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.			For a longer period
£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.
Above 2 0 & not exc.	5 5	1 0	1 6
5 5	20 0	1 6	2 0
20 0	30 0	2 0	2 6
30 0	50 0	2 6	3 6
50 0	100 0	3 6	4 6
100 0	200 0	4 6	5 0
200 0	300 0	5 0	6 0
300 0	500 0	6 0	8 6
500 0	1000 0	8 6	12 6
1000 0	2000 0	13 6	15 0
2000 0	3000 0	15 0	25 0
3000 0		25 0	30 0
Penalty for post-dating bills £100.			
Bills of Lading..... 3s.			

## Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.

For every Bill of each set, not exceeding .....		£100	s. d.
Above £100 & not exceed..	200	3 0	
200	500	4 0	
500	1000	5 0	
1000	2000	7 6	
2000	3000	10 0	
3000		15 0	

## Receipts.

If £5 and under £10.....		s. d.
10	20	0 6
20	50	1 0
50	100	1 6
100	200	2 6
200	300	4 0
300	500	5 0
500	1000	7 6
1000 or upwards		10 0

For any sum expressed "in full of  
all demands" ..... 10 0

Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp,  
£10 under £100; and £20 above that sum.

## Appraisements.

Not exceeding ....£50 ..		s. d.
Above £50 and not exceed.	100	5 0
100	200	10 0
200	500	15 0
500	—	20 0

## Bonds given as a Security for Money.

Not exceeding £50 ....		£1 0 0
Above £50 and not exceed.	100	1 10 0
100	200	2 0 0
200	300	3 0 0
300	500	4 0 0
500	1000	5 0 0
1000	2000	6 0 0
2000	3000	7 0 0
3000	4000	8 0 0
4000	5000	9 0 0
5000	10000	12 0 0
10000	15000	15 0 0
15000	20000	20 0 0
20000	—	25 0 0

Progressive duty, 25s.

Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

## Apprentices' Indentures.

When the Premium is under £30 .....		£.
If 30	and under £50	1
50	100	2
100	200	3
200	300	6
300	400	12
400	500	20
500	600	25
600	800	30
800	1000	40
1000 and upwards		50

Duplicate for Master in either case £1. 15s.  
If no premium £1; or £1. 15s. if more  
than 1080 words.

Charity Children, and Seamen's appren-  
tices, exempt from Stamp.

## Conveyances.

Where the purchase money shall not amount to .....		£. s.
If £20 and not	£20	0 10
50	50	1 0
150	150	1 10
300	300	2 0
500	500	3 0

And so on up to £100,000.

## Licenses.

		£. s.
For Marriage in England		0 10
For Bankers		30 0
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of the Two-penny post		15 0
Elsewhere		7 10
For Appraisers		0 10

## Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.		WITHOUT A WILL.	
Above the value of	and under	£. s.	£. s.
£.	£.	—	—
20	50	—	0 10
50	100	—	1 0
20	100	0 10	—
100	200	2 0	3 0
200	300	5 0	8 0
300	450	8 0	11 0
450	600	11 0	15 0
600	800	15 0	22 0
800	1000	22 0	30 0
1000	1500	30 0	45 0
1500	2000	40 0	60 0
2000	3000	50 0	75 0
3000	4000	60 0	90 0
4000	5000	80 0	120 0
5000	6000	100 0	150 0
6000	7000	120 0	180 0
7000	8000	140 0	210 0
8000	9000	160 0	240 0
9000	10000	180 0	270 0

The scale continues to increase up to  
£1,000,000.



### AGREEMENT.

Of the value of £20 and upwards, containing only 1080 words, £1; more than 1080 words £1. 15s.; and for every further 1080 words, £1. 5s.

### DUTIES ON LEGACIES,

*Of the value of £20 or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue.*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, £3 per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, £5 per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, £6 per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, £10 per cent.—Legacy to husband, or wife, exempt.

*If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.*

### Sundry Stamps.

Awards, Deeds, or General Release, £1. 15s.; Powers of Attorney, £1. 10s. with a progressive duty of £1 for every 1080 words; Bills of Lading, 3s.; Affidavits, 2s. 6d.

Agreements of the value of £20 and upwards, containing 1080 words, £1; if above that number, £1. 15s., and for every 1080 words, an additional £1. 5s.

### Assessed Taxes.

### DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.	Bachelors' ditto.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	1 4 0*	2 4 0
2	1 11 0	2 11 0
3	1 18 0	2 18 0
4	2 3 6	3 3 6
5	2 9 0	3 9 0
6	2 11 6	3 11 6
7	2 12 6	3 12 6
8	2 16 0	3 16 0
9	3 1 0	4 1 0
10	3 6 6	4 6 6
11	3 16 6	4 16 6

All above 11 at the rates last-mentioned.

\* This Rate of Duty (£1. 4s.) is payable for any male servant, being only an occasional servant to his employer, if the employer shall otherwise be chargeable to the above duties on servants, or for any carriage, or for more than one horse kept

for riding, or drawing any carriage: and if the employer shall not be chargeable to such other duties, then the sum of 10s. is payable for every such male person employed.

The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen, &c., are repealed.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., £1. 10s. each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, £1. 5s. each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

Male servants under 18 years of age, employed by persons residing in the parishes in which such servants have a legal settlement, are exempt from duty.

Roman Catholic clergymen are exempt from the additional duty of £1 for each servant chargeable on bachelors.

### DUTIES ON WINDOWS.

No. of Wn.	Duty per House per Year.	No. of Windows.	Duty per House per Year.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
8	0 16 6	35 . . . . .	11 18 3
9	1 1 0	36 . . . . .	12 6 9
10	1 8 0	37 . . . . .	12 15 3
11	1 16 3	38 . . . . .	13 3 6
12	2 4 9	39 . . . . .	13 12 0
13	2 13 3	40 to 44	14 8 9
14	3 1 9	45 .. 49	15 16 9
15	3 10 0	50 .. 54	17 5 0
16	3 18 6	55 .. 59	18 13 0
17	4 7 0	60 .. 64	19 17 9
18	4 15 3	65 .. 69	21 0 3
19	5 3 9	70 .. 74	22 2 6
20	5 12 3	75 .. 79	23 5 0
21	6 0 6	80 .. 84	24 7 6
22	6 9 0	85 .. 89	25 10 0
23	6 17 6	90 .. 94	26 12 3
24	7 5 9	95 .. 99	27 14 9
25	7 14 3	100 .. 109	29 8 6
26	8 2 9	110 .. 119	31 13 3
27	8 11 0	120 .. 129	33 18 3
28	8 19 6	130 .. 139	36 3 0
29	9 8 0	140 .. 149	38 8 0
30	9 16 3	150 .. 159	40 12 9
31	10 4 9	160 .. 169	42 17 9
32	10 13 3	170 .. 179	45 2 6
33	11 1 6	180 . . . . .	46 11 3
34	11 10 0		

(And every house having more than 180 windows is chargeable with 1s. 4d. for each window above that number, in addition to £46. 11s. 3d.)

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under £200 a year are exempt from window-duty.

## DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

No.	Per Carriage, 4 wheels, for private use.	Four-wheeled Post Chaises.
	£. s. d.	
1	6 0 0	£5 5 0
2	6 10 0	each;
3	7 0 0	but if
4	7 10 0	drawn by
5	7 17 6	one horse
6	8 4 0	only,
7	8 10 0	£4 10 0
8	8 16 0	
9	9 1 6	

(And so on at the same rate for any number of such Carriages.)

For every additional body, £3. 3s.

Carriages let by coach-makers, without horses, £6.

By 1 William IV. c. 35, for every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, where the same shall be drawn by a pony or ponies, mule or mules, exceeding 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands in height, per annum £3. 5s.; all such carriages, whether with four or a less number of wheels, drawn by ponies, &c., not exceeding twelve hands high, and not let for hire, are exempt. For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, £4. 10s.

## DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

	£. s. d.
Carriages with two wheels, each	3 5 0
Do. drawn by two or more Horses	
or Mules .....	4 10 0
For every additional body used on	
the same Carriage .....	1 11 6

**Exemption.**—Such carriages of any construction, drawn by one horse, if the price or value has never exceeded £21, and if marked with the name, address, and occupation of the owner, in the manner prescribed by 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 65, and 1 Victoria, c. 61, are exempted from duty; provided they are kept for party's own use, and not let out to hire. If a carriage be hired for the conveyance of prisoners or paupers only, such hiring does not render it liable to duty, whether it have two or four wheels.

**AUCTION,** goods sold by, pay the following duties:—Estates, annuities, farming stock, ships and vessels, reversionary interests in the public funds, plate and jewels, 7d in the pound.—Fixtures, furniture, pictures, books, horses, carriages, &c. 1s.

## DUTIES ON HORSES.

*Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.*

No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1	1 8 9	11	3 3 6
2	2 7 3	12	3 3 6
3	2 12 3	13	3 3 9
4	2 15 0	14	3 3 9
5	2 15 9	15	3 3 9
6	2 18 0	16	3 3 9
7	2 19 9	17	3 4 0
8	2 19 9	18	3 4 6
9	3 0 9	19	3 5 0
10	3 3 6	20	3 6 0

(And on at the same rate for any number of Horses.)

	£. s. d.
Horses let to hire without Post	
Duty, each .....	1 8 9
Race Horses, each .....	3 10 0
Horses ridden by butchers in their	
trade, each .....	1 8 9
Where two only are kept, the	
second at .....	0 10 6
Horses for riding, and not exceed-	
ing the height of 13 hands, each	1 1 0
Other horses 13 hands high, and	
Mules, each .....	0 10 6

Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, whose incomes are under £120 a year, are exempt from duty for one riding-horse, "if only one be kept, and it be not used in drawing a taxable carriage."

Persons occupying farms under the value of £500 a-year may keep one riding-horse free of duty, if only one be kept; but every such person must gain his livelihood principally by farming, and not derive an income from any other source exceeding £100 a-year.

Horses used by market-gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Licensed postmasters are allowed to use their post-horses in husbandry, and in drawing manure, fodder, or fuel, free from duty.

Persons are exempt for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen.

## DUTIES ON DOGS.

	£. s. d.
For every Greyhound .....	1 0 0
For every Hound, Pointer, Set-	
ting Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or	
Lurcher; and for every Dog,	
where two or more are kept, of	
whatever denomination they	
may be (except Greyhounds) ..	0 14 0
For every other Dog, where one	
only is kept .....	0 8 0
Persons compounding for their	
hounds are to be charged .....	36 0 0

Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, provided they are not of the descriptions above-mentioned.



## HORSE-DEALERS' DUTY.

	£.	s.	d.
Every person exercising the business of a Horse-dealer within the Bills of Mortality	25	0	0
Persons elsewhere exercising the said business	12	10	0

Persons wearing or using Hair-powder,  
£1. 3s. 6d.

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, £2. 8s. Persons not keeping such carriage but charged to the Window duty, £1. 4s. Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the Window duty, 12s.

## GAME DUTY.

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputation duly registered with the Clerk of the Peace,—

	£.	s.	d.
If assessed as a servant to his employer	1	5	0
If not so assessed	3	13	6
On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game, snipe, &c.	3	13	6

In case of any person omitting to take out the proper certificate, the Surveyor of Taxes will bring him into charge, and the assessment must be in double duty in every such case.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of £2; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of £3. 13s. 6d.

## LIST OF THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Viscount Melbourne
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Lord Cottenham
<i>President of the Council</i>	Marq. of Lansdowne
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	Lord Duncannon
<i>Secretary of State for the Home Department</i>	Lord J. Russell
<i>Secretary of State for the Foreign Department</i>	Visc. Palmerston, G.C.B.
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonial Department</i>	Lord Glenelg
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Earl of Minto, G.C.B.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Lord Holland
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Viscount Howick
<i>First Commissioner of the Land Revenue</i>	Lord Duncannon
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Rt. Hon. C. P. Thompson

*The above form the CABINET.*

<i>Postmaster General</i>	Earl of Lichfield
<i>Master General of the Ordnance</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Marq. of Conyngham
<i>Lord Steward</i>	Duke of Argyll
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Earl of Albemarle
<i>Groom of the Stole</i>	Marq. of Winchester
<i>Treasurer of the Navy, and Paymaster of the Forces</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Parnell, bart.
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i>	Lord Morpeth
<i>Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade</i>	Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere
<i>Attorney General</i>	Sir John Campbell, kt.
<i>Solicitor General</i>	Sir Rob. M. Rolfe, kt.

## THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Earl of Mulgrave
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Lord Plunkett
<i>Commander of the Forces</i>	Maj. Gen. Sir E. Blakeney
<i>Attorney General</i>	S. Woulfe
<i>Solicitor General</i>	Maziere Brady, Esq.